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MID-WEST

Weekly News That's Different

FREE PRESS

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

VOL III, NO 25

Muscatine, Iowa, Thursday, June 22, 1933

5c PER COPY

PROBE RADIO TRUST

WAPELLO BANKERS WILL SEEK NEW TRIAL TO ESCAPE PRISON

Found Guilty Of Receiving Deposits While Bank
Was Insolvent; State Prosecutors Charged
Bank Was Insolvent For Many Years

BURLINGTON, Ia. — Joining the day of the Patrick deposit. Davison and his nephew, Roy D. McCullough, owners of the defunct Wapello, Ia., Commercial bank, found guilty last Saturday night of receiving a deposit when the bank was insolvent, will seek a new trial. Judge A. P. Barker has given the defense counsel 15 days to prepare motions for a new trial. If it is denied, the bankers' lawyers are expected to appeal to the Supreme Court.

The jury of nine men and three women brought in their verdict at 11 o'clock Saturday night. The specific charge against the two men was that they had received a deposit of \$80.67 from Dean Patrick while knowing the bank was insolvent, but many thousands of losses to depositors were charged to the bankers by the state.

Closed In 1931

The bank closed on Oct. 9, 1931.

The case started in court here on May 31. The bankers were tried on only one of the 10 indictments returned against them by the Louisa county grand jury. They were also charged with embezzling liberty bonds and receiving several other deposits while the bank was insolvent.

10 Year Sentence

Under Iowa law, the two defendants can each be sentenced to serve 10 years and pay a fine for conviction of receiving deposits while their bank was insolvent.

A Good Bank—Once

In closing his case, D. N. Johnson, Louisa county prosecutor pointed out that bank money was loaned on farms, but when the farms were taken over, the deeds were made out in the defendants' names.

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Radio Fight Goes On Says Ellzey!

In a letter this week to the editor of the Free Press Rep. Ellzey states of his proposed radio investigation "about December 1, I hope to be able to present additional details. In the meantime I shall study the activities of the Radio Commission more fully. I appreciate your interest — I am going to spend some time this summer in the study of it, and when I come back I shall have more data."

So the public may hope for some relief from the monopoly ridden radio industry of the United States!

UNIVERSITY MONEY

Dear Editor:

A resident of Illinois I wish to make a complaint through your paper of the University of Illinois request for \$7,800,000.

As any other state we are taxed enough. Much of this money the University seeks will be used for research work when it could be used for much better purposes. They will tear bugs and other things apart which they say will help us to live a better life—how I do not know and I doubt if they do.

If they do have to have this money they could find many worthwhile things to do with it. One is that they could tutor our sons and daughters to live cleaner and better lives. They could show them the effect smoking and drinking has on the mind and body which would be something that time and money would be well spent on.

But they will not do this. Instead they dwindle this money away until it is all gone then they will ask for more. I hope they will get their heads together and find more useful things for this sum they are asking for.

Mrs. E. M.
Cambridge, Ill.

GIVE 'EM—

Dear Editor:

Enclosed find subscription. This, I hope, will keep the valuable Free Press coming until the ship comes in this fall. Just keep on giving the Money lenders and the crooked Politicians and Grafters 'ell. Hoping to hear Baker on the air soon, I remain

Wellington Potter,
Regent, Manitoba;

Here's A Chance To Get A Dollar

Here's a chance to collect a dollar and also help your favorite newspaper. The Midwest Free Press — YOUR PAPER—is trying to give you the kind of a newspaper you want. Many readers have written to the Free Press suggesting improvements but there's still a chance to win the dollar offered for the best suggestions. See details on page two.

CONGRESSMAN INVESTIGATING MONOPOLISTIC RADIO COMBINE

Asks Congress To Investigate Abuse Of Powers By
Federal Radio Commission And Hampering Small
Independent Stations; Suggests License Fee

By JAMES R. CONNOR,
Editor of Free Press

The radio monopoly's grasp on one of America's biggest entertainment, advertising and propaganda businesses is becoming more apparent daily. Independent Congressmen, intelligent business men and the thinking radio listeners are beginning to unite to stop autocracy of the Federal Radio Commission. The Commission's disregard for the rights of small stations, its well planned policy of allocating wavelengths to the radio trust so that broadcasting control of the nation is in the hands of a few, all point to a coming scandal.

Representative Russell Ellzey of Mississippi on June 9 introduced a resolution in the House which would lead to startling exposures, if approved. Of course, the radio powers have succeeded in blocking it. But Congressman Ellzey and other fighters for free speech and equality in radio in this country will not be downed. The fight goes on! The proposed resolution is printed below. It is an official document of the United States Congress.

Whereas on March 4, 1928, Con-

gress amended the Radio Act of 1927 so as to require the Federal Radio Commission to provide equality of radio broadcasting service, both of transmission and reception, for the people of all the zones and so far as possible to make an equal allocation of broadcast facilities to each of the zones and a fair and equitable allocation of broadcast facilities to each of the States within each zone according to population; and

Whereas supposedly acting pursuant to said amendment the Federal Radio Commission has established an elaborate and complicated system of unit counts for evaluating broadcasting stations of various amounts of power, character, of wave length, hours of operation, and so forth; and

Whereas in several great States the Radio Commission has allotted less than four thousand watts of power for use of all of the radio broadcasting stations serving each of those States, while over four hundred thousand watts of power have been allotted by the Commission to radio stations owned or controlled by one of the

Please turn to page three

HOG AND CORN CUTS PLANNED AS FARM HELP

WASHINGTON — Although there is little hope that the domestic allotment plan can be used to effect any reduction in corn acreage this year, administrators of the new farm act will soon announce proposed cuts in corn production for next year. As for hogs—the other leading products of Iowa farms—it is almost certain the government will call for a reduction of 15 to 20 per cent in hog tonnage. Part of this reduction will be effected by encouraging marketing of light and medium weight swine.

Trade agreements with packers and other technical details of the hog allotment program are now being worked out. The administrators have also under consideration a proposed agreement from the American Institute of Meat Packing.

The administrators' proposals include levying a graduated tax on hogs, the tax to increase with the weight of the hog in an effort to foster selling of light and medium weight hogs. Processors would pay the tax which in turn would be rebated to farmers agreeing to cut hog production.

Levying of a tax on corn has also been proposed, but many objections have arisen on the ground that only a minor portion of the corn crop is used for purposes other than feeding swine and other livestock and that cash corn marketings for other purposes are not limited to any particular area.

News Review Of The Week

Thursday, June 15

WASHINGTON — France and Poland again default on war debts to United States, Italy and England pay small shares of payments due.

CHICAGO — Gas and electric rates cut slightly by utility companies. Electric rates three per cent less, but gas reduction will mean only two cents month savings to domestic user while business.

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COUNTY WELFARE HEAD WITHDRAWS HER RESIGNATION

Although Mrs. M. Opal Fore, county social service and Muscatine Welfare Association relief head, has offered her resignation, county supervisors have arranged for her to continue her duties. The resignation has been withdrawn. The board is also considering hiring two new relief workers who will work under Mrs. Fore's supervision. This will be considered at the early July meeting of the supervisors.

Mrs. Maude Twitty, formerly Mrs. Fore's assistant, has taken over her new duties at Creston where she is now supervising relief work.

NORMAN BAKER GIVES BANKERS SOME VALUABLE INFORMATION

By NORMAN BAKER

Now that much of the banking troubles of Muscatine have cooled down there is one mistake being made. The terrible banking condition in Muscatine was brought about by those who operated the banks.

The various employees as a rule, especially those in the higher executive capacities were stock holders in the bank. The Iowa law calls for the payment in case of receivership of closed banks a sum equal to the amount of stock they own. If a banker had \$50,000 worth of stock in his bank, according to law he would have been forced to pay \$50,000 cash to the bank, said money to accumulate a fund most of which the depositors would have received in cash.

Through the country the bankers got together with their powerful organization and schemed out a method whereby they were able to reorganize upon other conditions "ALL OF WHICH PERMITTED THE STOCKHOLDERS TO KEEP THEIR ASSESSMENT MONEY IN THEIR POCKET AND MAKE THE DEPOSITOR THE GOAT."

Of course the depositors now must wait for the greater share of their money. During all of this fussing around since the banks

closed the depositor has been without the use of his money. They should receive interest for full time on their deposit as though the banks had never closed, and the banker should not grumble in doing it because by the clever ruse or scheme they have pulled on the depositors they are ahead their 100 per cent assessment on their bank stocks.

Another thing banks would do well to consider is the changing of some faces on their staff. There are men who hold executive positions in some Muscatine banks that have deliberately gone out of their way to harm Muscatine industries. It is needless to mention names but just as an illustration we think of one man who was connected with the Muscatine banks, who realizes he has done many things and said many things regarding the Norman Baker enterprises for instance, that he should not have done and in the minds of many his very appearance in the bank becomes repulsive.

A pleasing personality is one thing that draws much business towards a bank and some changes in faces would not only pacify a great many of our citizens but would prove an asset to the bank.

Norman Baker



(HIMSELF)

"Hello Folks"

FLIES—It is about the time of the year the folks up north are being bothered with those pests. We seldom see many of them down here. One way of getting rid of flies is the method used by the Aztec Indians of Lake Xochimilco who regard flies as one of the most delicious table delicacies obtainable. These insects, boiled in water or fried, are a regular part of their diet.

The floating swamp-lands of Lake Xochimilco—just a few miles outside Mexico City—are a natural breeding-place for flies of every color and variety. For this reason Indian fly-eaters from all over the south of the Republic flock to this territory.

The Aztecs gather the flies in great quantities and transport them to their homes in specially constructed bags. Here they are either boiled in corn husks and served like tamales, or else mashed into a paste, molded into small patties and fried in grease. Many Aztec families specialize in the making of these patties and offer them for sale in the stalls of the local market.

Pastidious Indian epicures consider a dish of flies incomplete unless it is garnished with a sauce made from the eggs of the insects.

BIBLE AND CARDS—There are many who believe it anything but religious for a person to deal a pack of playing cards. On the other hand if the extremely religious person should be away somewhere and forget his Bible but has a pack of cards he can sit down to a table and scheme out a very religious game. For want of the real Bible the pack of playing cards will suffice for a temporary Bible.

The ace reminds you that there is only one God. The deuce, that the Bible is divided into two parts—the Old and the New Testament. The trey brings in mind the Holy Trinity—Father, Son and the Holy Ghost. The four-spot recalls the four apostles—Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. The five-spot brings to mind the five wise virgins who had their lamps trimmed and ready. The six-spot reminds you that God created the Heavens and the earth in six days. The seven-spot tells you that God rested on the Sabbath—the Seventh day. The eight-spot recalls the eight righteous persons, namely, Noah, his wife and three sons and their wives, who were saved from the flood by being allowed to enter the Ark. The nine-spot represents the nine lepers who were cleansed by the Saviour. Each spot on the ten reminds you of the Ten Commandments. The Knave teaches you to shun the devil and all his works. The Queen reminds you of Mary, the mother of Jesus. The King reminds you of the King of Heaven and Earth, to whom all men should bow.

Furthermore, if you forget your almanac lessons, this pack of cards is your almanac. Its number of spots is 365—the number of days in the year. There are fifty-two cards in the pack—the number of weeks in the year. There are four suits, representing four seasons—Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. Each season is divided into thirteen weeks—the number of cards in each suit.

News Behind The Headlines

LOTTERY NEWS

It is against the postal laws of the United States for newspapers to print news of lotteries such as the Irish sweepstakes. The Hoover administration tried to stop newspapers from printing stories telling how chambermaids and ditchdiggers won thousands on the lotteries, but many newspapers went right on printing the news.

Now Postmaster General Farley has indicated he will not put editors or publishers in jail for printing such news.

Back of the announcement by Farley lies the story of the activities of one of the most active press agents, Harry C. Klemfuss.

Klemfuss is the principal source of news and pictures of beautiful telephone operators, humble artisans and destitute widows who had invested their last two-dollar bill in a sweepstakes ticket and won a grand prize or somep'n. His particular interest is in the Irish Hospitals "sweep" and that of the Canadian Army and Navy Veterans. Each of those organizations conducts three "sweeps" a year, on the Derby, the St. Leger, and the Grand National Steeplechase. Tickets in all of these sweepstakes are widely distributed throughout the United States. According to one authority, the annual sales of tickets in the Irish Hospitals sweepstakes run to around \$30,000,000, of which about thirty per cent are sold in America, at ten shillings a ticket. Each of the Canadian sweeps sells about 2,000,000 tickets at \$2.50, more than half of them coming into the States.

The ten or twelve million dollars of revenue derived from the United States by the promoters and managers of these lotteries was seriously threatened a couple of years ago, however, when the then Postmaster General, Walter F. Brown, issued a warning to the press that he would enforce the anti-lottery laws literally and bar from the United States mails any newspaper which printed any stories about sweepstakes winners.

It was in this situation that the sweepstakes people called Klemfuss in. The first thing he did was to find a good-looking girl who had won a big sweepstakes prize. She happened to be a nurse in a children's sanitarium on Long Island. Klemfuss staged a Christmas party at which the lucky nurse distributed several hundred dollars' worth of gifts to the convalescent children, to the accompaniment of the clicking of news cameras.

The story went over big, and promptly Brown thundered another warning to the newspapers. Klemfuss started out to call on newspapers all over the country.

The climax came when Post-

master General Farley announced a few weeks ago that "news" is news and that he would not let his Post Office officials interfere with the publication of news about lotteries and the sweepstakes winners or anything else except straight lottery advertising.

That leaves the matter, as the Postmaster General pointed out, up to the conscience of each individual editor, to determine whether it is or is not an offense against public morals to print the story and picture of Belinda the Beautiful Boller-maker the next time she draws the winner of the Grand National.

And some newspapers have no consciences.

NOT A NATIVE SON

The State department may be good at diplomacy, but it has a lot to learn about politics. The other day polite Billy Phillips, acting secretary of state, called up Sen. Hiram Johnson of California.

"We want to send John F. Montgomery of San Francisco to Hungary as American minister," said Phillips in his best Harvard manner. "Do you have any objection?"

"Never heard of John F. Montgomery," replied Johnson.

"I believe he's a very prominent person," replied Phillips.

Please turn to page fourteen

Muscatine Lawyer On Bar Committee

John F. Devitt, veteran Muscatine lawyer, was elected to the executive committee of the Iowa Bar Association at the organization's annual meeting in Sioux City last Friday.

The convention endorsed the plan for publishing a re-statement of the law of contracts in Iowa. This will be done by the University of Iowa under direction of the association's executive committee. The action is planned to aid uniformity in law interpretation.

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J. CHASTEEN, Prop.

This Is YOUR PAPER!

What do you want printed in the Midwest Free Press? This newspaper is trying to give its readers a clear picture of the American nation. You can help by telling us your suggestions. Simply fill in the blank below and mail it to us.

To the reader giving the best suggestions on how to improve the Free Press will be awarded one dollar. You do not have to be a subscriber to win. Judges appointed by the Free Press will decide the best letter. Be sure to fill out the following questionnaire. All letters must be received by June 27.

Do you read the following regular features in the Midwest Free Press (Just answer yes or no)?

News Review of the Week Health Page (page 13)
News Behind the Headlines Editorials
Women's Page (page 6) Long Features (P. 7-8-9-10)
Farm Page (page 11) Readers' Letters (page 12)

What can we do to improve the Free Press?
(attach another sheet of paper if necessary)

Your Name
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(A Journal for American Thinkers)

Muscatine, Iowa

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"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

CONGRESSMAN PLANS TO PROBE MONOPOLISTIC RADIO COMBINE

**Asks Congress To Investigate Abuse Of Powers By
Federal Radio Commission And Hampering Small
Independent Stations; Suggests License Fee**

(Continued from page one).
large chain networks; and
Whereas it appears from the
Radio Commission's own records
that since the enactment by Con-
gress of the Davis amendment
and the establishment of said
quota system by the Commission,
the Commission has increased the
broadcast facilities enjoyed in
ten of the twenty-one States
which were already over quota
and has added eight more States
to the list of over-quota States;
and

Whereas it appears that in en-
forcing the provisions of the
Davis amendment the Commission
has taken facilities away from
independently owned stations,
either putting them entirely out
of existence or impairing or de-
creasing their privileges, while at
the same time adding to the total
facilities in the same State and
zone and even in the same city by
granting additional privileges to
other stations; and

Whereas the Radio Commission
recently has entered an order ef-
fectually destroying one inde-
pendent radio station with its
\$400,000 investment, thereby
throwing scores of persons into
the already swollen ranks of the
unemployed, while during pen-
dency of that same case the Com-
mission has allotted almost ex-
actly equal additional facilities to an-
other chain-owned station in the
same State and city; and

Whereas the destruction of the
independent station, with its own-
ers' investment of \$400,000 and
the jobs of sixty persons, appears
to have the result of allowing an-
other chain outlet to cover the
same city for the same chain net-
work, with numerous other in-
stances of similar rulings appear-
ing in other States; and

Whereas it further appears that
the Commission has frequently
violated other regulations which
it regularly enforces against in-
dependently owned stations, as ex-
ceptional favors to stations owned
or controlled by the two large
networks, such, for example, as
the Commission's rule limiting the
number of fifty-thousand-watt
stations to four per zone; also the
Commission's regulations cover-
ing the use of clear channels, and
the so-called "mileage and fre-
quency separations" which are
supposed to exist between stations
in the same and adjacent fre-
quencies; and

Whereas it further appears that
inequalities of the Commission's
quota system have almost regu-
larly been to the advantage of sta-
tions owned by one or the other of
the two large networks or to sta-
tions affiliated therewith; and

Whereas broadcasting licenses
to use the strictly limited number
of wave lengths or frequencies,
available in the ether spectrum
for use in the United States, are
licenses which carry with them
the power to or the opportunity to
exercise great influence upon pub-
lic opinion, it appears that the
assessment of a substantial annual
license fee—payable by each sta-
tion owner to the Government—
would operate to exercise a salu-
tary control to the greater public
benefit and to restrain tendencies
toward monopoly while producing
ample revenues to replace the
large appropriations now required
to cover the costly operations of
the Federal Radio Commission; and

Whereas it appears that a rea-
sonable tax or license fee for the
use of each one thousand watts
or fraction of one thousand watts
allotted to and used by each
broadcasting station (excepting
those wholly owned by and used
for religious institutions, educa-
tional institutions, and govern-
mental bodies) could produce

from \$2,000,000 to \$13,000,000 in
annual revenues for the Treasury
of the United States; and

Whereas it further appears that
the most desirable broadcast fa-
cilities of this country are being
absorbed in increasing fashion by
the two large networks: Therefore
be it

Resolved, That a committee
comprised of ten Members
of the House of Representa-
tives be appointed by the Speaker,
two from each radio zone, to con-
duct a complete and thorough in-
vestigation of—

(a) the manner in which the
Federal Radio Commission is
carrying out the provisions of the
Davis amendment; and the rea-
sons for any inequalities, injus-
tices, or lack of consistency that
might develop from such investi-
gation;

(b) the extent to which the
two large chain networks have
been favored by the activities,
regulations, and decisions of the
Commission against independen-
tly owned and operated radio sta-
tions;

(c) the extent to which broad-
casting stations in the United
States are under the control of
either of the two large networks
by ownership, lease, stock control,
or other devices;

(d) the extent to which annual
license fees properly may be as-
sessed for the privileges of using
licenses issued by the Government
authorizing the operation of radio
broadcasting stations; and

(e) and such other matters per-
taining to the business of radio
broadcasting stations and chains
or networks or other broadcasting
companies or systems as the com-
mittee may in its discretion de-
termine to be necessary or advi-
sable under the circumstances.

The committee shall report to
the House the results of its in-
vestigation, including such recom-
mendations for legislation as it
deems advisable.

For such purposes the commit-
tee is authorized to sit and act at
such times and places in the Dis-
trict of Columbia or elsewhere,
whether or not the House is in
session, to hold such hearings, to
employ such experts, and such
clerical stenographic, and other
assistants, to require the attend-
ance of such witnesses and the
production of such books, papers,
and documents, to take such tes-
timony, to have such printing and
binding done, as it deems neces-
sary.

ILLINOIS FARMER INCOME DROPPING

URBANA, Ill. — Accounts kept
by 1,500 Illinois farmers show a
gross cash income of \$2,435 a farm
in 1932, or 57 per cent less than
the \$5,701 average of 1929, ac-
cording to R. R. Hudelson of the
University of Illinois department
of agricultural economics.

This is in line with recently an-
nounced federal department of
agriculture figures which show
that the gross income of Illinois
agriculture in 1932 was \$240,736,-
000 as compared with \$574,262,-
000 in 1929. This is a drop of
more than 58 per cent.

Even after he had made all the
cuts in his operating expenses, the
average accounting farmer had
his net cash income reduced from
\$2,421 in 1929 to \$932 in 1932.
This was all that was available
from the farm business to meet
interest and debt payments and
the family living expenses. The
1930 census indicates that 41 per
cent of the owned farms in Illinois
are mortgaged farm of 160 acres
had to meet interest and other
debt charges of \$459.

Henry Ford Praises Roosevelt



Henry Ford who was one of Herbert Hoover's chief supporters has started a series of advertisements (not printed in the Midwest Free Press) telling how good his automobiles are with praise for President Roosevelt. The multimillionaire automobile manufacturer in radio addresses during the Presidential campaign called on American citizens to vote for Hoover, but forgot to register himself.

FINANCIAL ELDERS RUINED AMERICAN PROSPERITY-ICKES

WASHINGTON, Pa.—The "eld-
ers" who are now in control of
America's political, financial and
industrial affairs are forced to
confess that they "have made a
mess of things."

So declared Harold L. Ickes, sec-
retary of the interior in a remark-
able address to the graduating
class of Washington and Jefferson
college at Washington, Pa., last
week.

"We are in the midst of a social
revolution," said Mr. Ickes. "We
have lost our old sureness, our old
confidence that we are particu-
larly favored of God, that nothing
can happen to us, the best of all
peoples, in the best of all coun-
tries, in the best of all worlds."

"We are accustoming ourselves
to drastic changes in our modes
of living. Hesitantly, even fear-
fully, we are embarking on new
social adventures just as truly as
our forefathers set out on untrod-
den and uncharted paths in the
earlier days."

"Humbly Confesses"
"Instead of offering you plati-
tudinous advice," he continued,
"we are today standing before
you, and confessing, frankly and
humbly, that we have made a
mess of things."

"All that we asked from govern-
ment yesterday was negation. So
long as the powerful could exploit
his brother, we wanted less gov-
ernment in business. We wanted
the law of the jungle, where the
strong can despoil the weak. We
wanted to be let alone to pursue
our selfish, acquisitive, lawless,
godless ways."

"Today, it is a different story.
The arrogant and ruthless have
been caught helpless in the very
machines they erected. Rugged in-
dividualists are running to the
government at Washington, beg-
ging for more government in busi-
ness to enable them to save some-
thing out of the wreckage that
they so wantonly brought about."

Iowa Congressman Glad That Session Finally Adjourned

Dear Editor:
The last few days of Congress
were spent largely in adjusting
differences on the matter of vet-
eran's compensation. The House
and a few leaders in the Senate
managed to effect a compromise
that will result in considerable in-
creases in the way of compensa-
tion to service connected disabili-
ty cases.

A triumph came for the liberal
forces in the closing hours when
the House forced the further con-
sideration of the Glass banking
bill that provides for a limited
form of banking insurance and ef-
fected the enactment of the mea-
sure in spite of opposition from
large eastern banking firms.

The membership of Congress
was glad to complete its work.
The members of the 72nd Con-
gress who were reelected have
been in session since December
1932. Unless another extra session
is called the 73rd will not meet
again until January, 1934.

Otha D. Wearin, Representative
in Congress from the Seventh
Iowa District, Washington,
D. C.

Why Poor Men Must Pay Costly Prices For Some Cigaretts

The president and other officers
of the American Tobacco Com-
pany will have to show some rea-
son for the fantastic bonuses they
voted themselves, or pay back the
money. That was the order of
the U. S. Supreme Court Monday.

The payments which these of-
ficials have voted themselves have
been a marvel for years. In 1930,
George W. Hill, president of the
company, got \$168,000 as straight
salary for the year. He got
\$842,500 which he helped to vote
himself under a "by-law" which
the stockholders declare to be il-
legal. He got a special "cash
credit" for the same year of \$273,-
470; making a total income for
the year of \$1,283,970.

The next year, in addition to

HUGE SALARIES CUT BY R. F. C.

**Railroads Must Reduce
Extravagant Pay
To Get Loans**

Corporations paying huge sal-
aries must apply the pruning
knife or seek elsewhere than the
Reconstruction Finance Corpora-
tion for funds with which to con-
tinue operations.

A ruling to this effect was made
this week by the R. F. C. without
waiting for Congress to pass leg-
islation on the subject. It stipu-
lates that beginning June 1 sal-
aries of railroad officials must be
pared by these percentages: More
than \$100,000, 60 per cent; be-
tween \$50,000 and \$100,000, 50
per cent; between \$25,000 and
\$50,000, 40 per cent; between \$15,-
000 and \$25,000, 25 per cent; be-
tween \$10,000 and \$15,000, 15 per
cent, and between \$4,800 and
\$10,000, 15 per cent.

Similar cuts are to be ordered
in salaries of officials of banks, in-
surance companies and other con-
cerns which have received or ex-
pect to receive loans.

Union Wages

The reduction rule will not ap-
ply to wages covered by union
agreements or to salaries below
\$4,800, the R. F. C. announced.

The Senate a few weeks ago
voted to limit salaries paid to R.
F. C. borrowers to \$17,500 a year,
including all bonuses, commissions
and other compensation. The
House endorsed the principle of
cutting higher salaries, but balked
at the Senate limitation, leaving
the amount to the determination
of the R. F. C.

The first step towards enforced
reduction of rail salaries came
about a month ago, when the Fed-
eral court at St. Louis ordered a
slash of 50 per cent in the sal-
aries of executives of the Missouri
Pacific, in receivership. President
L. W. Baldwin, who was made re-
ceiver, was shown to be getting
more than \$100,000 a year, not-
withstanding the M. P. was a
heavy borrower from the govern-
ment.

Lists Big Salaries

In a report to the Senate last
June the Interstate Commerce
Commission declared that in
March, 1928, 486 railroad execu-
tives were receiving more than
\$15,000 a year, and that five were
receiving more than \$100,000—
with the highest salary, \$135,000,
going to President W. W. Atter-
bury of the Pennsylvania. Daniel
Willard, president of the Balti-
more & Ohio, was then getting
\$120,000.

The B. & O. stands first on the
list of rail borrowers and the
Pennsylvania third.

Up to May 22, the R. F. C. has
authorized advances to railroads
aggregating \$377,689,426.

other perquisites, he wangled a
stock bonus for himself of \$1,-
169,280. His total takings in 1931
were above \$2,600,000.

Richard Reid Rogers, a stock-
holder in the American Tobacco
Co., filed suit to prevent the pay-
ment of these bonuses. The first
case was lost because brought in
the wrong court, and Rogers tried
over again.

The District court held with
him, the Circuit court against
him, but the Supreme Court has
reversed the Circuit court, and
sent the case back to be tried on
its merits.

The case has attracted much
interest, not only because of the
sums involved, but because the
American Tobacco Co. is only one
of the concerns in which a hand-
ful of insiders are running the
company for their own benefit.

In the Tobacco Company they
are not only robbing the stock-
holders but they are paying the
workers starvation wages.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

MICHIGAN LOAN SHARKS FACE INVESTIGATION OF SLUSH FUND

LANSING, Mich. — Sensational charges centering around the small loans lobby in Michigan have stirred the legislature. The charges are now being investigated by prosecuting officials and the charges will be laid before a grand jury. A legislative investigation is also being held.

Among the developments:

Charges that a \$25,000 slush fund has been raised to defeat the bill in the Michigan legislature cutting the maximum legal interest rate which small loans companies can charge.

Disappearance from Lansing of Constantine Daniels, most conspicuous of the lobbyists against the small loans bill.

Charges by legislators that fake telegrams protesting against the passage of the bill lowering small loans rates have been received.

Introduction of a bill to require lobbyists to register and pay a fee.

The charge that a \$25,000 slush fund has been raised was made by John W. Smith, president of the Detroit council.

Legislative lobbying and "cash and carry" charges of Councilman Smith, are also to be investigated by Justice Howard E. Wiest, of the Michigan Supreme court.

"We can't let charges such as these go unchallenged and return to our constituents under a cloud," Sen. Ray Derham, of Iron Mountain, urged in support of the resolution, introduced jointly by himself and Sen. William Doyle.

Maurice Morse, Detroit attorney accused by Smith of having some connection with the raising of a \$25,000 "slush fund" to defeat a bill cutting the maximum legal interest rate on small loans, was to have been questioned by the committee.

Smith insisted that he had not indicted the whole Legislature by his charges, that he was aware that there were many sincere and honest members, but that there also are others not so scrupulous.

"I think money has been used in every previous legislature and in the legislatures of each of the 48 states of the Union," Smith declared.

CHRIST AND PROPERTY

The Social Service commission of the New York conference of the Methodist Episcopal church has adopted the following statement:

"As follows of Jesus Christ, we are faced with the conflict between His ideals and our prevalent paganism. Our present debacle, in which millions are impoverished in the midst of plenty, marks our existing economic order as the supreme paganism of our day. We now know that the kingdom of God cannot be built upon the poverty of the many and the absurd and cruel wealth of the few. It daily becomes more apparent that people have been used for gain, when gain should have been used for people. Property rights have pushed aside human rights. Financial values have taken precedence over human values. This has resulted in such an uncontrolled orgy of production unrelated to consumption needs that our economic system is in a state of collapse.

"That society be planned primarily for the welfare of human beings is economically and morally sound. We face the old problem of transforming the world while living in it. Any society that cannot contrive to provide a minimum standard of decency for all its members stands self-condemned. It is our conviction that industry based solely upon the profit motive is doomed. The least definition with which the Christian conscience can be satisfied is that society is an organized cooperation for providing the largest possible measure of life for the greatest number. The present system, which permits private hands to manipulate for profit the processes which are vital to the economic well-being of all our people, must be set aside or so fundamentally changed that the chief end of our economic activity shall be to meet the needs of all."

This Reader Doubts Wisdom Of Powerful Roosevelt Measures

Dear Editor:

We hear so much about President Roosevelt's tree-planting scheme. For my part I can't see very much good in it because in the first place it takes from 12 to 20 years for these trees to mature to such an extent that they would even make good fence posts.

In the second place forest fires are liable to destroy many.

Then third if he would apply that same amount of money on constructing good roads people could be getting the benefit all those years and the money would be as well earned in that way as planting trees.

But isn't it a fact that there is a colored gentleman in the wood pile somewhere.

Let's see a little; they are only taking as I understand men from 18 to 28 or 30 and they are first giving them military training to start with. Now who ever heard of it being necessary to train people to kill folks in order to plant trees. I kind of think that the main idea is to train men for a future war which is brewing all over the whole world.

Every nation on earth is increasing war material instead of decreasing.

Everybody with a grain of sense, even with only one eye open is expecting another world war and probably it will be the last one.

Our President is getting entirely too much power in his hands and he is hobnobbing with the worst enemies we have on earth and making some very bad appointments.

But strange bedfellows works some strange things. Already I think he is starting a few things he is not going to be able to pull through at least let's hope so any way.

His company is not of the best assortment by a long ways. Hurry hurry up, Mr. Baker everybody but your enemies are waiting patiently to hear your good voice once again over the air.

B. B. Hull,
Williamston, Mich.

RADIO NOISE

Dear Editor:

Automobiles have offered a thousand and one improvements and refinements in recent years but the radio industry has not offered a single advancement and none is in sight. But, still worse, radio broadcasting has degenerated into mere programs of fifteen minutes of jargon, mostly advertising, accompanied by a noise or racket composed of blues singers, torch singers, and jazz orchestras which are 100 per cent anathema to radio listeners. There is scarcely a time (except Sunday mornings) a music lover can turn on the radio and not become possessed with a mania to hurl the thing out the window and have the pleasure of listening to the crash. To be sure, there are some momentary interjections of pipe organ and piano, but this is only a flash in the storm.

W. P.,
LaPorte, Ind.

President's Relatives



Mrs. Curtis Dall (left), daughter of President Roosevelt, and Mrs. James Roosevelt, daughter-in-law, at swimming pool in Warm Springs, Ga., where President Roosevelt went to regain his health.

PUBLIC UTILITIES SAVE TAX LEVIES

SAN FRANCISCO—San Francisco's four operating public utilities, Water Department, Municipal Railway, Hetch Hetchy power, and municipal airport, will show total net earnings for the current fiscal year of \$3,231,395.

The figure was revealed when the four utilities filed their reports together with the final budget estimates for next year with the Public Utilities Commission.

Of the total \$3,231,395 net earnings, \$1,863,100 was used to meet bond redemption and \$583,993 was set aside for additions and betterments, leaving \$784,302 to go into the city's general fund and be used in reducing the tax bill.

Surplus To General Fund

On the above basis, it was estimated that next year the four utilities will pour \$628,067 into the general fund.

The total earned by the utilities was \$11,410,382, while expenses, including amortization of bonds and additions and betterments, were \$10,626,080.

The Water Department was the largest revenue producer, earning \$6,477,867 with expenses \$5,652,718. Hetch Hetchy power took in \$2,089,639 with \$1,664,971 expenses, the largest items being bond redemption.

The municipal railway revenues were \$2,830,876 with expenses, including redemption of \$201,000 of bonds, totaling \$3,167,313, making a deficit of \$336,437. The airport revenues were \$12,000 and expenses \$22,078 to which is added \$105,000 for purchase of Mills Field, making a total deficit of \$129,078.

The railway and the Water Department during the current year were confronted with falling revenues, which was more than offset by sharp slashes in expenses, thus keeping both departments within the budget estimates of last June.

Dr. C. L. Hartman, Opt. D.
Eyes Examined Scientifically
Glasses Fitted Properly
128 East Second Street
Second Floor

Whisker Club Means More Bad News For Barbers At Hampton

HAMPTON, Ia. — A "Whisker club" has been formed here, with fines, dues and everything. Its sponsors say 150 men have joined, and have paid \$1 a year for the privilege.

The men wagered on who grows the longest beard within a specified time, and those who lose will only lose, but those who win will turn the money over to welfare work in the county. All fines and dues also are to be paid over to the welfare work.

A whisker court will be held each Tuesday night, at which a leader of the club, will preside.

Dublin, Cork, Limerick and 24 country towns in Ireland are now being supplied with light and power from the River Shannon hydro-electric plant.

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As We See It

PLEASE, MR. LAWYER, WHAT'S A CONTRACT

The Iowa Bar Association at its annual convention in Sioux City last Friday endorsed the proposal for publishing a re-statement of the law of contracts in Iowa. Just why a contract in Iowa should be different than one in Illinois or Michigan or California or Rhode Island is something the lawyers can explain.

The publishing will be done by the University of Iowa under supervision of the state association's executive committee, and is intended to promote uniformity of law interpretation.

Now that is a significant thing. In essence—as the lawyers would say—it means that the lawyers' organization has not only realized but is also admitting it must do something to get out of the legal maze brought about by its own members. The lawyers have argued so convincingly that some judges have upheld the same laws which other judges have thrown out of court for unconstitutionality or other reasons.

The alleged sanctity of contracts is an old standby of the legal profession. Of course some of our nitwit state and national legislators have helped muddle contract understandings by voting laws they couldn't and didn't try to understand. But the lawyers by their twisted technicalities and obtuse arguments have finished the job of making uncertain just what a contract is, what it means and if anything is a contract.

Now after helping to kick overboard the public's trust in contracts, the lawyers propose to rescue the gal and start over again. The lawyer's clients are again—through the contract theory—to know that everything is all right and everybody will be happy. It's something like Alice in Wonderland. First you cry for a moon made of green cheese, then after you get it, you decide that after all a contract is—or should be—a contract.

But meanwhile a lawyer will fight in one court to uphold a contract and howl in another to break down the old ideas on contracts. A contract may be sacrosanct when it involves foreclosure of the farmer's mortgage, but it's just a scrap of paper when the banker owes the money.

It's a great game—or is it a profession?

BANK TROUBLES

The Iowa Bankers' Association, whose members fought the new state bank law until they saw resistance was futile, is off the reservation again. The members listened placidly while L. A. Andrew told them at their convention Monday that the new national banking law should be changed. Maybe it should. But not the way Mr. Andrew suggests.

Mr. Andrew suggested several proposed changes. Under the new law a bank has to submit to a searching investigation before it obtains the deposit guarantee of the government. This is terrible, according to Mr. Andrew. A bank would have to have a minimum capitalization of \$50,000 to get the guarantee. This is not terrible, it is awful, according to Mr. Andrew.

Mr. Andrew said the law would work to the disadvantage of the small bank.

Mr. Andrew says the small bank cannot meet the requirements of the federal examination. That examination is intended to make certain the bank is sound and any bank unable to meet the requirements may be considered unsound. So Mr. Andrew wants the law changed because it would require the small bank to be sound. It seems a peculiar stand for an outgo-

ing state bank commissioner to take.

We all know the value of a good sound small bank. Canada has a gigantic semi-national bank system with five big banks and the plan works out excellently. That plan might not be feasible for this country because American initiative ingenuity and business structure works differently than Canada. Later some financial expert might show us the benefit of a huge branch banking system whereby all small banks would be controlled by a few gigantic units, but it is doubtful.

So the small bank is of value when it is well operated. The question is how many small banks are efficiently operated?

Congress is often venal, sometimes foolish but seldom absolutely nutty. The new bank law was the best that could be enacted under circumstances.

Congress did the best it could in the face of depositors' panic, bankers' selfishness and big business ineptitude when it enacted the new law. Many men in Congress who approved the new law have a better conception of sound banking than L. A. Andrew ever did have or ever will have. If the Iowa Bankers' Association follows his suggestions it will make itself ridiculous.

The new law has its drawbacks but it will have more if Mr. Andrew or his followers succeed in changing it to assist decrepit banks to go back into their same old lackadaisical ways of doing business. This country needs small banks, good banks, big banks, but not government aided institutions taking the people's money with government approval—perhaps under false pretenses.

Mr. Andrew will be eased out of his job as state bank department chief the end of this month by Governor Clyde Herring. His friends tried to land him a job as Reconstruction Finance Corporation director, but failed. So he has a job as receiver for a busted insurance firm. Good Luck, L. A., don't hurry back.

RADIO REFORMATION

Recently the Midwest Free Press printed an article showing that radios in Iowa farm homes decreased 29.2 per cent from January 1, 1932 to January 1, 1933. The Iowa weather and crop bureau blames the decrease on lowered farm income. That factor had something to do with the reduction in number of radios.

But another factor that few public bodies openly admit is the fact that the quality of radio programs today is so poor, so filled with cheap advertising and so inferior from an entertainment value that many homes use their radio only a small portion of the time. And many homes have simply discarded their radio sets hoping for reformation of the radio broadcasting business.

The only efficacious reformation would include blasting the present radio monopoly which hampers or ruins the independent radio station.

STILL OLD FASHIONED

Most of us are still sentimentalists. We try to hide it but we can't.

Atheism, for instance, has become more or less fashionable. And yet even the smartest of them cannot let loose a stream of irreverent profanity without an uneasy feeling in his stomach and a furtive glance over his shoulder.

We hear a lot about the equality of the sexes, and some of our most scintillating sophisticates make a point of treating women exactly as they treat men.

But in an emergency, the women and children still come first. We cannot get away from it.

This age has talked much nonsense about sex freedom. Some crazed old goats and some philosophical introverts have even openly advocated free love.

But let the slightest shadow of scandal cloud the names of their own wives and sisters and these fine philosophers are ready to fire off

guns and blacken eyes with the tightest old Victorian who ever walked.

We revel in divorces. Weddings have become comical. The marital tie is regarded as a joke.

Yet deep down in our hearts we know that marriages are made in heaven and we feel that two married people who do not stay with each other until death are just a little queer and off-color.

In our souls we are still painfully respectable, and we cling, in secret, to the symbols of homely respectability.

Nearly every adult weeps a little in picture shows and drops pennies in blind men's cups.

Ten chances to one some of the most advanced dressers on Broadway snuggle between the sheets in old-time flannelette nightgowns and wear grandpa's bed sox on chilly nights.

We think we are hard and tough in this year of grace, 1933, but we fool ourselves.

TIRED BUSINESS MEN

The late Florenz Ziegfeld, impresario of theatrical productions which used to show a lot of comely girls running about and dancing coined a phrase—"tired business men." He thought attendance at his performances was a good mental tonic for these tired business men or business men who thought they were tired.

The trouble with the t.b.m., is that he seldom does enough business to get tired. We all know our crazy politicians, simpleminded financiers and grafting leaders caused most of our depression ills. But not all.

The same alleged business man who cries and wails about poor conditions does about one hour's work daily. Try to find some of them in their offices. They are out golfing or drinking or running around with some other man's wife or just watching the clouds roll by.

Unless a farmer invites ruin he has to be out at his place of business in the fields many hours daily in addition to his other chores. He can't and doesn't dally about. If some of our self-styled Muscatine business men would use the farmer's theories of good hard work they might not have so much time to pout about conditions.

Unless the unexpected change killed them.

For the first time in its history the population has gone over the two billion mark, being now estimated at 2,012,000,800 in the League of Nations year book. Slightly more than one-fourth of these are in Europe, now for the first time estimated to have more than half a billion.

There are now about 4,000 British schools where instruction is received by radio in English, foreign languages, history, geography, music, science and natural history. Broadcasting is having the effect of reducing the force of the dialects spoken in England.

Our Platform For The People is:

1. Less taxation.
2. Fewer State Commissions.
3. Universal school books.
4. Equity for farmers.
5. Lower freight rates.
6. Return of river transportation.
7. A cleanup of some state institutions.
8. More efficiency in public offices.

MID WEST FREE PRESS

Established 1930

J. R. CONNOR, Jr., Editor

Published weekly, every Thursday by Progressive Publishing Co., at 408 East Second street, Muscatine, Iowa, Midwest Free Press registered U. S. Patent Office. Entered as second class mail matter December 19, 1930, at the post office at Muscatine, Iowa, under the act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One year, \$2.00; half year, \$1.00 in first and second zones. Outside first and second zones, \$3.00 yearly, \$1.50 half year. Advertising rates on request.

General Features and Hints for Women

OUR READERS' COOKING

Salmon Salad

1 can Red salmon
3 hard boiled eggs diced
2 tablespoons chopped onion
1 cup diced cucumber pickles
1 cup chopped celery
1 teaspoon salt
Mix all together and moisten with mayonnaise dressing and serve on a lettuce leaf.

Mrs. G. D.,
East Moline, Ill.

Upside Down Rhubarb Cake

Grease and flour a bake pan. Now dice enough rhubarb to make two good cupsful, put rhubarb even over bottom of pan, sprinkle with 1 cup brown sugar. Now mix in order given, into a mixing bowl, cream $\frac{1}{2}$ cup white sugar, butter size of an egg, 2 eggs well beaten, 1 teaspoon soda dissolved in 1 cupful sour milk, flour enough to make a batter thick as for cake, with 1 teaspoon baking powder. Spread this batter over the rhubarb and bake in a moderate oven. In serving this dessert it should be upside down so that the rhubarb will be on the top. Serve while hot with rich cream or whipped cream.

Mrs. Clara Thomas,
Iowa City, Iowa

Raisin Bread

Scald and cool one pint of milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon of lard, 1 well beaten egg, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ yeast cake, dissolved in a little tepid water and sufficient flour to make a soft batter. Let rise over night, and in the morning add $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon salt, 1 lb. seedless raisins and enough flour to make a dough. Let rise until light, then make into two loaves, let rise again and then brush with milk, sprinkle lightly with cinnamon and bake.

Mrs. J. S.,
Dubuque, Iowa

Carrots Delicious

Fry 3 cups carrots diced in 3 tablespoons butter until softened slightly, add 2 tablespoons flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon sugar and $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon pepper, pour on $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups boiling water, cover and simmer until carrots are tender, about 1 hr. 1 cup of onions chopped may be added if liked.

Miss A. S.,
Monticello, Iowa

Italian Cabbage

Hollow large cabbage to hold 3 cups cooked rice, 2 tablespoons chopped onion, $\frac{1}{2}$ cups tomatoes, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup grated cheese. Place in baking dish with 3 cups water and 1 tablespoon salt. Bake in a moderate oven until cabbage is tender (about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). Lay strips of bacon over top and bake until crisp (about 5 minutes) Serve with broiled bacon.

Mrs. Marshall, Hamm,
Vermont, Ill.

Pineapple Fritters

1 cup flour
 $\frac{3}{4}$ cup milk
2 eggs
2 tsps. baking powder
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon butter
1 tablespoon sugar
8 thin slices pineapple
Sift dry ingredients, then the beaten eggs and melted butter, dip fruit in batter and fry in deep fat. Serve with lemon sauce.

Lemon Sauce

1 tablespoon cornstarch
1 cup sugar
2 cups boiling water
2 tablespoons butter
Juice of 1 lemon and a bit of grated rind
Mix cornstarch and sugar, add

water and cook for twenty minutes, add grated rind and juice of lemon and butter and serve very hot.

Mrs. R. W.,
Moline, Ill.

Prune Pie

Soak $\frac{1}{2}$ pound prunes over night, wash and cook until tender, remove stones and mash, mix 1 cup milk, 1 heaping teaspoon cornstarch, 1-3 cup sugar, yolks of two well beaten eggs, 1 teaspoon vanilla, cook in double boiler the milk, cornstarch, sugar and egg yolks when thick add prunes and vanilla and mix all together and put in baked pie crust and beat whites of the two eggs, and two tablespoons sugar and spread on top of pie and brown.

Mrs. Will Soat,
Galena, Ill.

Beauty Salad

1 package raspberry Jell-O
1 pt. boiling water
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt
2 bananas diced
1 tablespoon lemon juice
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup walnut meats, finely cut
Crisp lettuce
Dissolve Jell-O in boiling water, add salt. Turn into individual molds, filling them $\frac{3}{4}$ full, chill. Sprinkle bananas with lemon juice. When Jell-O is firm, arrange a layer of bananas on Jell-O. Sprinkle with nuts, add another layer of Jell-O and chill. When firm, fill mold with remaining Jell-O. Cool until firm. Unmould on lettuce. Garnish with mayonnaise.

Miss O. W.,
Mt. Vernon, Iowa

Stuffed Peppers

6 sweet peppers, remove stem and seeds. Mix the following $2\frac{1}{4}$ cups corn, $\frac{1}{2}$ of an onion, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups meat chopped, salt and pepper to taste, juice of meat to moisten. Fill peppers place in baking pan in a little water, sprinkle the tops with bread crumbs and bake till done.

Mrs. G. H.,
New Sharon, Iowa

Information On Can Sizes For Housewife

When you buy in cans how much do you get by weight and how many servings are there to the can? This is something every housekeeper should know in order to pick better bargains and to know how many people a certain size can will feed. The accompanying table gives the approximate contents of cans of common sizes in cups, servings and weights:

Size	Cups	Servings	Wt.
No. 5Z	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4-4 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
No. 8Z (tall)	1	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8 oz.
No. 1 (sht) 11-3	2	2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -13 oz.
No. 1 (tall)	2	4	1 lb.
No. 2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	1 lb. 4 oz.
No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	1 lb. 12 oz.
No. 3	4	7-8	2 lbs. 3 oz.
No. 10	13	22	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7 lbs.

Newspaper Reading Advised For Women By Mrs. Roosevelt

WASHINGTON—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt urges women to read the newspapers.

Not just their own particular pet paper, with whose views they agree; but the opposition journal whose views they may not like at all. They will get thereby, she pointed out a balance of preferences and prejudices which will enable them to form their own independent opinion.

"Don't accept what you read," she warned; "weigh it."

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

One half cup of boiled linseed oil thinned with one and a half cups of turpentine makes an excellent floor or woodwork oil.

Don't use abrasives on nickel plate. Wash with hot water and soap and polish with whiting moistened with ammonia.

To clean a sponge soak it over night in warm soapy water to which lemon juice or borax has been added.

If you have a little of several kinds of jellies and preserves left over mix them together and boil down as a marmalade.

To remove fresh fruit stains from table linen, stretch the stained part over a bowl and pour boiling water over it.

Fine sandpaper can be used to clean felt hats before putting them away until next fall.

The Garden Barber

The successful flower garden needs a lot of barbering and man-icuring to keep it in continuous bloom, so get the scissors and shears ready. Snip off all fading blooms every day or two to prevent seed formation which terminates the blooming period of most

and does it.

All annuals need this attention and a large number of the perennials as well. Canterbury bells, peach-leaved bell-flowers and columbines will give two crops of bloom if seed pods are nipped as fast as the flowers fade. The perennial coreopsis will bloom all summer if fading flowers are kept cut, but let it go to seed in June and it is done for the season.

A few of the annuals are strong enough to keep right along without the scissors. Verbenas, marigolds and petunias do not need such careful attention as they will flower and seed at the same time all summer. Keep the seeds cut off snapdragons to keep them going and the same attention is needed by the pinks.

Shear off the bloom stems of the early spring perennials, a neat hair cut for them—arabis, aubretias, creeping phlox, alyssum, candytuft. Cut seed pods off the tulips. The ripening of the seed weakens the bulbs.

See that seed pods are removed promptly from both annual and perennial larkspurs. The man-icuring and barbering of the garden will be a continuous performance for the rest of the season. Stick the scissors in your pocket when you step into the garden and reap the reward in extra bloom over a long season.



KEEP THE DEAD BLOSSOMS CUT IF YOU WANT YOUR ANNUALS TO CONTINUE BLOOMING.

plants. Pansies need constant attention in this line. If the pansy is given a chance to seed it stops

KILLING POISON IVY

It used to be said that the only way to get rid of poison ivy about the yard, garden and farm, was to dig it out by the roots. In some sections of the country that would be an impossibility, because the pesky plant grows in profusion. It spreads rapidly, too, both by its roots and by seeds.

But science has come to the rescue. We are now told that a sure and easy way of getting rid of both poison ivy and poison oak is to dust powdered calcium chlorate on the green leaves of the plants while they are wet with dew. This, first causes the leaves to die and dry up, then the stems and finally even the roots are killed.

ROCK THE BABY

Certain experts on the rearing of babies have advised against rocking them to sleep. It not only spoiled them, it was contended, but sometimes did them physical harm. But now science has investigated the matter and found that rocking infants does no harm. Dr. W. C. Beasley, professor of psychology at Johns Hopkins university, says actual experiments have proved that it does them no harm. Pointing out that he has accumulated records of babies rocked to sleep and tossed or swung high in the air by their fathers, the psychologist says he has reached the conclusion that the don'ts about these things are "so much bunk."

CURRIED FISH

2 pounds fresh cod, halibut, or other large fish
4 tablespoons butter or other fat
1 tablespoon chopped green pepper, if desired
1 small onion, chopped
3 tablespoons flour
2 cups liquor from the simmered fish
 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 teaspoon curry powder
Salt to taste
Pepper
2 tablespoons chopped parsley
Simmer the fish about 10 minutes in a small quantity of water, in a shallow pan; then drain. Meanwhile melt the fat and cook the green pepper, and onion a few minutes; add the flour and the cooled fish liquor, with water, if necessary, to bring the quantity up to 2 cups. Cook for 3 or 4 minutes, add the seasonings, and stir constantly. Remove the skin and bones from the cooked fish, arrange on a hot platter with a border of flaky rice, pour the sauce over the fish, and sprinkle the parsley on top.

CAN ONLY CLEAN ASPARAGUS

By Belle Lowe

"One hour from garden to can" is a good slogan to follow in canning asparagus. The longer the time between cutting the asparagus and canning, the greater is the chance that bacteria will collect on the vegetable and cause spoilage.

All scales on the stalk should be removed before canning, since the dirt under them may harbor millions of bacteria.

Asparagus should be washed thoroughly, and, since the dirt settles to the bottom of the pan, lift the stalks out instead of pouring the water off.

The asparagus may be cut into pieces one inch long, or cut to the length of the jar and tied into small bundles. Stand the bundles in a saucepan with the tips up. Add boiling water, but do not submerge the tips. Cover the pan so that the tips will steam and boil 5 minutes.

Pack loosely into clean, hot jars. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of salt per pint. Fill the jars with boiling water. The water in which the asparagus was cooked may be used, but the vegetable will be stronger in flavor than if fresh water is added.

Partially seal the cans and process 3 hours in boiling water. Remove from the canner and seal.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On



White Touches

"SOMETHING white" is the theme song of 1933. Be it organdie or pique, a collar or bow or jabot or "what-not" in sparkling white is sure to add newness and perkiness to your Spring and Summer frocks. Reading from the upper right hand corner, there are all manner of white details in this collection . . . enough to inspire one to dress up every frock . . . they all come in one pattern, (McCall 7381). The first one is a boyish collar, vestee and shoulder epaulets in white pique . . . next comes a many-layered bow of crisp white organdie . . . next an organdie tie-around fichu for afternoon frocks . . . then a very new collar . . . then flower-like ruching to tie on a dark frock . . . and lastly, a perky jabot. (By courtesy of The McCall Company).

FOREIGN NATIONS ROB U.S. TAXPAYERS ON DEBT DEAL

From Plain Talk Magazine
(By Permission)

The carefully suppressed news that the American taxpayers are paying out more each year in interest on bonds to finance the debts owed us by the panhandling nations of Europe, than those nations have ever paid us, is given here in its full detail by Major General Amos A. Fries, U. S. A., Retired.

Gen. Fries is best known for the herculean job he did in organizing the American chemical warfare service during the war. He is now engaged in patriotic work and research for patriotic societies.

Gen. Fries' article merely gives the facts—it doesn't go into the causes for suppression of these facts for fourteen years by the subsidized and international banker controlled press of the nation. His figures are astounding. His article is a revelation.

By MAJOR GEN. AMOS A. FRIES

Let America be no deceived! The Foreign Debt problem is the only real debt problem Uncle Sam has today.

Wipe out the Foreign Debt Load the American Taxpayer is carrying, and you would ease his burden by at least \$14,600,000,000 of principal, and, even more important, it would reduce the annual interest charge from about \$700,000,000 to \$125,000,000.

The saving in interest would run the entire Army and Navy. Five hundred and seventy million dollars is the interest charge we are paying on Europe's debts to the international banker. That sum would give 644,000 families or heads of families, permanent job at \$75 a month, and thus give a good living to two and one-half million people now on the bread line.

This is not the story being printed in the usual news column. The impression given by the usual Economist is that if we just cancelled the War Debts Europe would not have to pay anything, and nobody else would be out anything so everything would be lovely. That's just what the international banker who owns the U. S. Victory and Liberty Bonds as well as twenty billions of Europe's bonds wants us to think.

You naturally ask what authority there is for giving the above amounts of principal and interest on foreign debts. The authority is the official pamphlet entitled "Combined Annual Reports of the World War Foreign Debt Commission, with additional information regarding foreign debts due the United States, fiscal years, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, and 1926." In addition there are the last printed and mimeographed statements of the Treasury Department and the annual reports of the same Treasury Department.

Our Debts

That pamphlet and treasury statements shows that

(a) Our total national debt as of October 31, 1932, is approximately \$20,812,000,000.

(b) The interest on \$18,677,763,150 of bonds, certificates of indebtedness, and other forms of government paper on which the interest is stated, amounts to \$673,193,198. The rates of interest on the remaining paper is not given but will certainly bring the total interest charge very close to \$700,000,000 annually.

(c) The interest rate varies from 4 1/4 per cent on \$7,561,066,050 of Liberty Bonds to 3 per cent except for the last \$1,350,000,000 on which the rate varies from 1 1/4 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.

(d) The total so-called war debts in cash and supplies, amounted in the beginning to \$10,388,058,352 of which \$7,077,114,750 was cash loaned before the Armistice, \$2,521,121,825 was cash loaned after the armistice, \$598,869,000 for surplus war supplies sold to Europe after the war closed (sold for about 20 cents on the dollar of cost to the American taxpayer) \$84,093,964 for American relief supplies, and \$56,858,802 for flour and grain bought from the Grain Corporation.

Big 3 Borrowers

It may be interesting to note that all but slightly over \$1,000,000,000 of the total war debts, was borrowed by Great Britain, France and Italy, and that three quarters of the remaining billion was borrowed by Belgium, Poland, and Russia.

We sold bonds to raise the money to make the loans to the foreign governments. We must pay the full face value of those bonds, and further we must pay the interest until all the bonds are fully paid.

Further still, since the foreign governments have never paid enough even to cover the interest, we have had to pay and are still paying, interest on interest, until the original \$10,338,000,000 has become at least \$14,600,000,000 on which the U. S. taxpayer is paying, in round numbers \$570,000,000 interest annually.

All told, principal and interest, the foreign governments have paid to the United States on their loans, \$2,627,580,898, of which \$1,354,171,410 was paid prior to November 15, 1925, and \$1,273,409,488 between November 15, 1925, and November 15, 1931.

And here is where the colored "gentleman" in the woodpile shows up! While Europe was paying us \$1,354,171,410 in the first seven years, we paid out almost 30 per cent of the \$10,338,000,000, in interest at 4 1/4 per cent, or approximately \$3,100,000,000; more, by \$1,745,000,000, than we received.

Still more, as we could have paid other obligations with that money, we must compound the interest, while giving full effect each year in what was paid, and when we compound the interest we find that by November 15, 1925, the original \$10,338,000,000 debt had risen to \$12,194,000,000 on which we were paying annually \$487,760,000 interest.

This amount must be compounded at 4 per cent annually during the six years from November 15, 1925, to November 15, 1931, during which time we received from Europe all told only \$212,235,000 annually.

U. S. Carries The Load

Thus America has been steadily going in the hole hundreds of millions of dollars yearly on the foreign debts, for while there has been refunding and moratoriums for the foreigners, there has been no refunding or moratoriums for the American taxpayer who is carrying Europe's war debt load as well as his own.

Carrying this figure through to November 15, 1932, and remembering that the foreign debtors paid nothing this last year, the original \$10,338,000,000 we loaned Europe has now become at least \$14,600,000,000 on which we American taxpayers are paying, this year \$570,000,000.

In getting these figures 4 1-6 per cent was the rate figured from 1919 to 1925 and 4 per cent from 1925 to November 15, 1932, while actually we paid much more on a lot of the bonds (4 1-6 per cent is the interest we are paying in 1932 on \$10,338,000,000 bonds, and 4 per cent is what we are now paying on \$12,194,000,000).

We are throwing tens of thousands of good workers out of the government service to "balance the budget" so we can pay this six tenths of a billion dollars interest on Europe's debts to the international bankers.

Nor yet is this the whole sad story! If Europe, in 1932, paid what they agreed to pay under the refunding agreements we would only receive \$250,456,760, (includes \$6,000,000 due from Germany) interest and principal, while we would pay in interest alone on those same European debts \$570,000,000 or \$320,000,000 more than we would receive.

The yearly payments to be made under

the refunding settlements increase slowly but even in ten years, and for 45 years thereafter up to 1987 the average payment would be only \$353,000,000 or \$220,000,000—less than the interest we are now paying on those same European war debts.

Never Equal

Even if the average interest rate of the U. S. for the next 55 years to the end of the refunding period is 3 per cent, as the Secretary of the Treasury has suggested would be the case, instead of the average 4 per cent we are now paying, the total yearly payments (principal and interest) of the foreign debtors will never equal our interest payments on those same debts.

Should all the debtor nations pay as they have agreed, the net cash the United States taxpayer will have to put up (assuming we get our bond interest down to 3 per cent) for Europe's debts will continually rise so that by 1945 the foreign debt will pass the 16,000,000,000 mark, and if we don't get the interest rate down from 4 per cent it will be hundreds of millions more.

Poor Taxpayers

Therefore, the American debt problem is the foreign debt problem. The American taxpayer is being pauperized to pay Europe's debts to the international banker.

If today Europe paid back only the cash the American taxpayer has paid out on Europe's war debts to the U. S. we could reduce our national debt from \$20,812,000,000 to \$6,212,000,000 with an interest charge at 4 per cent of only \$248,480,000 instead of the \$700,000,000 we are paying. But more still, since we could pay off next year all the high interest bonds we could reduce that interest to nearly one-half of \$248,000,000 or to say \$125,000,000.

Banker Howls

No more reductions, cancellations, moratoriums, or delays for Europe. Suppose the U. S. proposed to cancel an equal amount of the bonds sold to make the foreign loans, what a howl would be raised by the

banker, and properly.

The total national debt of the United States October 31, 1932, was \$20,812,000,000. As previously set forth, at least \$14,600,000,000 of that amount is the cash the American people have paid on Europe's debts over and above all Europe has paid back.

Also to repeat, our total interest charge is nearly \$700,000,000 annually. The interest on the \$14,600,000,000 worth of bonds we have sold to raise money to loan Europe, and to pay the interest which Europe has failed to pay is \$569,389,000 annually, enough to run our army and navy or pay the soldier bonus every four years.

Good Old Uncle Sam

But, worse still, under the existing agreements with the foreign governments owing money we have made "funding agreements," (in simple language new contracts) by which if they pay in 1932 every dollar they have agreed to pay, they will pay (principal and interest combined), only \$250,456,760.

And so it goes. Every year Uncle Sam goes in the hole nearly \$150,000,000. If (don't forget that if) the foreign governments pay up in full.

The foreign payments rise slowly up to 1945 to \$360,342,000, but by that time Uncle Sam is in the hole by \$16,356,000,000 and the interest at 3 per cent is \$486,876,000 or \$126,534,000 more than the total foreign payments. If all present agreed payments are made.

The foreign payments continually rise slowly to about \$400,000,000 but as that is less than the interest in 1945, Uncle Sam will never for any year up to 1987 get even the interest back unless he gets his interest rate down on all bonds to almost 2 per cent.

One is afraid to figure beyond 1945, but the guess is if we carry the 3 per cent through, the United States will be out about twenty billion dollars by 1987, over and above all we would receive.

FREE PRESS READER TELLS STORY OF LIFE INSURANCE ASSESSMENTS

Dear Editor:

I notice with a great deal of interest your several articles showing how insurance companies of the United States have taken billions of money from Americans with no adequate return. I want to tell you of my own case as an example of what can be done and is being done by these insurance companies.

In 1907 I purchased a \$2,000 ordinary life insurance policy from the Bankers Life Association, now the Bankers' Life Company of Des Moines. My quarterly premiums then and for several years afterward were approximately \$7 quarterly. In April 1927, the company through provisions in its charter and other technicalities began raising the assessments until now and for the last year I am paying more than \$66 per quarter.

This is for the same insurance! I am now considerably older than I was back in 1907 when the agent told me that the low rate would undoubtedly continue as long as I lived.

Best's Life Insurance reports for 1930 states of Bankers Life: "With the increase in rates which had been made when the reserve emergency fund was exhausted, the company made an extensive drive to convert the rest of its assessment business to the old line basis. The company was successful in this attempt as it is decided to the interest of the certificate holders to convert if it is at all possible financially. From now on the rates may be expected to increase yearly and here is no reasonable limit to the assessments

which may occur." Best's reports, I may add are regarded as the "Bible" of life insurance. Yet this same report has the audacity to add: "We are satisfied from our investigation that the management is earnestly endeavoring to deal equitably with the assessments and the legal reserve members of the company and we join with the company in advising all assessment members financially able to do so to concur to the level rate basis. Our general policyholders' rating of the company is A (excellent)."

These are a lot of fine words. But I am not "financially able" to change my policy. In fact I am straining my finances to pay my present assessment and premiums. I am denying myself plenty to pay these assessments.

If the agent had explained to me when I was buying this insurance what would happen, there is no doubt that I would not have bought it. I am in the position of having to pay these exorbitant assessments because having paid in so long I want to protect at least part of my investment and my age will prevent me from insuring in some other company.

Even if I did take out the re-insurance on a level rate basis I am not certain that I would be paying much more in the end.

The present levy which I am paying is 170 per cent. No part of this can be used for expenses but in addition to this about twice a year I must pay "expense" levies of \$1.00 or \$1.50.

F. E. Bretall,
Muscatine, Iowa

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

HIGH INSURANCE RATES EXPOSED

American fathers, husbands, lovers, brothers—every American man worthy of the name—all try to make safe the future of their loved ones. They have bought billions worth of insurance policies, for in the past, life insurance has seemed to be one of the bulwarks of the family safety. But is it safe today?

Failures of big companies, new assessment policies and other complexities of the "modern" life insurance business make it clearly apparent that all insurance is not the best investment. Fearing loss of some advertising revenue, many newspapers refuse to publish true facts on life insurance just as they suppress other news. In the following article, an experienced actuary tears aside some of life insurance's mysteries.

Mr. Dooley while a representative in California of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, was known as "Million Dollar Dooley" because of his sales ability. He is a believer in insurance—but not in insurance which doesn't insure or which benefits most a coterie of officials drawing exorbitant salaries and speculating with policyholders' money. If you have a friend who is worried concerning his life insurance Mr. Dooley's article as well as others on insurance recently printed in the Midwest Free Press, will be of interest and value to him. Pass the information along.

By EDMOND THOMAS DOOLEY

It is taking a financial panic to teach the gullible public that life insurance and the banking business can not be successfully mixed. The life insurance companies may not like this article but widows and orphans will certainly be benefited. Through constructive legislation the life insurance companies must be forced to retire from the demand banking business. Cash surrender values payable upon demand and without notice are fundamentally unsound. No life insurance company operating upon the legal reserve basis ever has or ever will go broke because of excess mortality. Hundreds have gone to the wall or had to scale down death claims because of cash values. The Illinois Life is a striking example of this. If the Illinois Life had not had the demand for cash values they would still be solvent notwithstanding the fact that they were filched of their liquid securities. All legal reserve life insurance companies collect in premiums alone, more money each year than is necessary for the full payment of death claims.

This financial turning point will be a blessing in disguise if it brings out the fact that present day insurance practices can not withstand the demand of cash values. Beneficent legislation must follow.

Insurance Fundamentals

The protection of widows and orphans is the foundation upon which life insurance was built. The banking business played no part. Unfortunately, widows and orphans have been forgotten and commercialized greed has been flaunting itself under the guise of benevolent protection. In the last thirty-five years the life insurance policy has been changed from its original sound concept, a death benefit, to a subtle combination of insurance and demand deposit account. It is this change that today is shaking the very foundations of the largest insurance institutions. Policyholders who hold steadfast to their noble determination to protect their loved ones are the very ones who today are in the least secure position. The time has come when the man who carries his insurance through to its ultimate termination must be the man who is given all consideration. The hazard of cash demands must be done away with. Much as the insurance octopus likes to play with other people's money, they must stick to the business of insuring.

With much gusto and self-praise the insurance companies point to the fact that during these times of stress they have loaned to policyholders some four billions of dollars. Let us view this fact from an-

other angle. The protection of widows and orphans has been mortgaged to the tune of four billions of dollars. Policy holders are paying premiums upon four billions of dollars of protection that does not exist. In addition to this the policy holders are paying the insurance companies more than two hundred and forty millions in interest on their own money each year. Assuming that the average age of the insured is 47, this interest alone would purchase more than thirteen billion three hundred million dollars of new insurance each year. From this it may be seen that beneficiaries are deprived of more than seventeen billion dollars worth of protection each and every year through the "benevolence" of these insurance companies. Policy loans are the fruitful cause of surrendering and lapsing of policies. More than twenty-seven million insurance policies throughout the United States have been mortgaged for most, if not all, of their cash surrender value. It is conservative to state that more than sixty per cent of these policies will be surrendered or lapsed because of this deplorable condition. In the face of this evidence the public as well as the insurance companies must admit that the banking business has no place in life insurance.

The Logical Solution

The banking demand by policy holders has worked severe if not fatal hardships on the companies; but they are only reaping the harvest that they have been sowing for the past thirty-five years. They have been heralding life insurance as "The Investment De Luxe" and holding out constant temptations to the insured to defeat the purpose for which they have purchased insurance. Solutions of this problem are being sought by various insurance officials and state commissioners, but an abolition of cash values and a return to the insurance business rather than the combination of insurance and banking is the only sound and logical way out.

Most companies, in spite of these abnormal times, have been able to meet, out of their incomes from premiums, interest and rents, all expenses including death claims and maturity disbursements, but it is this cash-demand banking business that has proven their undoing. Delays, before complying with cash demands, will not stem the tide. The evil must be dug up by the roots. The growing intelligence of the insuring public has been awakened and they have learned that the so-called thrift or savings element in insurance is a total loss in the event of death. The insured's dependents receive no more from the high priced policy, carrying savings coupled with insurance, than the man who has been carrying pure protection stripped of the so-called investment feature and costing only one-quarter as much. Whether a man pays \$16 or \$60 per thousand for his insurance makes no difference as each policy pays but \$1,000 in the event of death. The high priced policy is as ridiculous as starting a savings account with your bank and agreeing that in event of death the banker can keep all of your savings. What investment can be more lacking in safety than one in which the principal is forfeited at the death of the insured.

Moratoria Stopgaps

To what extent demand-banking has embarrassed life insurance companies remains to be seen. They may think that a moratorium or loan holiday will save them but it will not. The minute this is resorted to some irate and incensed policy holder will start mandamus proceedings against the insurance commissioner to prohibit insurance companies from writing new business until they can fulfil the obligations they have already contracted. An insolvent company can not be allowed to prey upon the public further.

Unfortunately the large companies are affected the most. The public has cherished the idea that the larger companies are the strongest. An analysis of acts proves that the largest is around the thir-

tieth in measure of safety and thirty-fifth in rank of economy. Again we find that the second largest insurance company in the U. S. is about the thirty-seventh in strength and safety and about twenty-fifth in rank of economy. In striking contrast to these figures we find that one of the smallest in the U. S. has the largest relative surplus to the Legal Reserve demanded by law, and ranks first in economy. The insuring public will have to get the intoxication of grandeur out of their systems before they learn to purchase life insurance intelligently. The companies who see the handwriting on the wall and issue contracts divorced from the banking element, and therefore free from cash demands, will be looked upon as the strongest companies in the country. They will be scientific and it will be impossible to break them.

Bankers, in common with other men, have apparently been persuaded that the so-called banking departments of the life insurance companies are essential to the conduct of a life insurance business, and that to buy a desirable policy it is necessary to accumulate a policy reserve which is often called a savings account. The prevalence of this belief has enabled life insurance companies to amass billions of dollars of assets. It is no more necessary for life insurance companies to be engaged in what they are pleased to term a savings bank business, than it is for banks to be engaged in the life insurance business. Nor is it any more sensible for one to deposit his savings with a life insurance company than it would be to deposit them with a fire insurance company.

Insurance Dangers

It must be remembered that the dangers to life insurance companies in a time of financial panic in no way arise from life insurance activities. It is only when the life insurance business is prostituted by a desire to do a banking business that it is endangered. Today, insurance companies in the U. S. which have confined their sales largely or entirely to those forms of policies which do not provide for cash and loan values, are in no way embarrassed. The only obligation such companies have to meet are death claims and disability. The cash premium incomes of these companies are always more than sufficient to take care of these charges due to the fact that the American Mortality Table provides for two deaths for every funeral or, in other words, is double the amount required. Any Legal Reserve Life Insurance Company in difficulties today is there solely because of its activities as a banking institution. Some officials have suggested heavy cash surrender charges to discourage policy holders from availing themselves of withdrawal privileges. Another bright suggestion was to the effect that companies be allowed to make policy loans only at their discretion. It is encouraging to learn that companies have come to fear the demand-banking features of their business. Why does not some one suggest that they eliminate this feature rather than restrict it, since cash values are fundamentally and scientifically unsound? The answer is that insurance companies wish to remain in the banking business. Life insurance has come to be only a side issue. It is a means to amass billions so they can continue with their stock gambling and control of large industries. Agents are taught to stress cash values, emergency reserve funds, and so-called savings account or investment features in order to give the company more money to handle. Naturally, agents fall into line because they are rewarded with larger commissions.

If the insured, age thirty-five, purchasing \$10,000 of life insurance buys a Limited Payment Life policy he will pay around \$390 premium and the agent will receive from \$195 to \$253.50, or more, for selling it. But if the insured purchases a Twenty Year Term Policy which will give his beneficiary far more current life insurance than does the limited payment policy,

he will pay the company only \$140 premium and the poor agent will receive only \$42 for selling it. This possibly accounts for the agent's enthusiasm for so-called limited payment policies, notwithstanding the fact that the lower cost policy will pay exactly the same amount to the beneficiary in the event of death.

Paid Up? No!

The insuring public is slowly learning that the high priced policies only allow the insurance company to get off the risk much more quickly. They are beginning to see that they are forced to build up a self-insuring fund much more rapidly and in reality there is no such a thing as a "paid-up" policy. It only seems paid up because the insured does not realize that the additional investment in the higher priced policies creates a self-insuring fund, the interest from which naturally pays for the decreased risk assumed by the company. For example: a so-called paid-up policy with a \$600 cash surrender value means that in event of death the insured received \$600 of his own money and only \$400 of insurance company money. Assuming the interest value of the insured's money at four per cent, is not the insured losing \$24 in interest every year? This being the case, is not the insurance company receiving \$24 every year for a net risk assumed by them of only \$400? Dividing the \$24 by the net risk, our answer is six per cent. Therefore, the insurance company is receiving payment at the rate of \$60 per thousand for their net risk. This can hardly be called a "paid-up" policy. The name "PAID UP" is a misnomer and when used by insurance companies sometimes constitutes fraud and misrepresentation.

There may be a demand for some form of company to serve the man who does not want any life insurance, but merely wants some form of contractual obligation to force him to save, but laws should be enacted to prohibit this form of business from being mixed with the life insurance business.

Veterans' Insurance

The writer wants to conclude with this constructive suggestion: Let present day insurance companies go into the banking business if that is the business they prefer and let pure protection be sold by pure protection companies and the U. S. Government. However, if the Government takes over this beneficent work, we must keep insurance interests from dominating Government officials with their "yellow dog" funds and interference such as has been manifest in the U. S. Government War Risk Insurance.

Naturally the Insurance Companies did not want to have the dear public taught too much about life insurance so no wonder that the Veterans were fed misinformation and pure bunk in regard to their Natural Premium. It is not to be wondered at that the War Risk Bureau harped upon the alleged but non-existent shortcomings of the Natural Premium policy. No wonder the Veterans were encouraged to convert those wonderful Natural Premium policies to Endowments, so-called Limited Payment policies and other forms of high priced and poorly selected combinations of savings and insurance.

Imagine our Government inducing and deceiving a shell-shocked or tubercular veteran into paying higher premiums for sheer bunk when the original Natural Premium policy was paying the Government far more than necessary to defray all mortality losses. Congress should demand an investigation into this unfair treatment accorded Veterans and their families even if it would show up the bunk and graft connected with the life insurance business. If the Veteran's Organization has any strength or weight with Congress here is a matter that should be investigated. Congress should restore to Veterans the right to carry the original Natural Premium insurance.

COSMETIC SELLERS FOOL WOMEN

From Plain Talk Magazine

(By Permission)

By EUDORA RAMSAY RICHARDSON

One languorous spring afternoon a sweet voice told me over the telephone that I had been selected as one of the prominent women in my city to whom a free facial treatment and skin analysis was to be given. Would it be convenient for the operator to come to my home within an hour?

I had been working all day and was tired. Then, too, I had a dinner engagement that evening, and I wanted to look my rested best. Of course I knew that the well known nigger lurked in the wood pile. Nevertheless, I told the owner of the soothing voice to come as soon as she liked.

A little coupe stood at my door in such an incredibly short time that it must have traveled only a few blocks to reach me. Under the hypnotic influence of soft fingers I was an easy victim. There was such and such an amount of pigment in my skin and of grease, crooned the voice above me.

I needed a certain sort of oil between my chin and the lobe of my ear. Never must I let anyone sell me an ordinary astringent, for there was just one kind that suited the peculiar temperament of my epidermis.

Those fine lines that emerge from the corners of my eyes, like the spokes of a fan, would disappear completely under the influence of a massage cream blended especially for me. Likewise the cleansing cream, the skin tonic, the powder base, the hand lotion, the powder, and half a dozen other concoctions must be made with my particular needs in mind; else the results might be tragically disastrous. Besides, I was the sort of woman who must preserve my good looks.

Gets The Order

Of course, the operator reassured me, I realized that the public work I was doing depended largely upon my personal appearance. With the creams and lotions and powders and perfumes made by her company for the peculiar requirements of my complexion and personality, I could achieve a manner of success that would otherwise be denied me. So, hypnotized, flattered, and with ambition quickened, I gave my order.

The bill amounted to \$15.75. A generous deposit, which represented the agent's commission, was delivered in cash. The rest was to be paid when the package arrived.

That was a year ago. For months I followed directions with admirable assiduity. The fan of laughing wrinkles about my eyes has not disappeared; the muscle above my jaw bone still sags a bit; the pores above the cartilage of my nose have not closed; my skin is no lovelier to the touch; my school girl complexion has not returned; nor have my labors been crowned with success because of the magnetic power of newly acquired charm. In other words, what the soothing operator told me was all sheer bunk, and I was just another victim of one of the greatest rackets the twentieth century has developed.

There are a few desires common to the human race about which advertising builds its program—yearnings for wealth, for power, for sexual charm, and for good health. All of these the manufacturers and peddlers of cosmetics play upon.

Women Fall For It

Every woman longs to be admired by men and by other women. The business woman knows that a semblance of health and of youth, as well as of good looks, is necessary if she is to achieve the comforts and power that are her aim.

So, from the little shop girl to the debutante, the society dowager, and the mature business woman, we fall for the trickery of those who advertise cosmetics and nostrums. If patented preparations can preserve for a Hollywood star youth beyond the fourth decade and can cause Mrs. Vanderbilt to be queen of a salon even though there are grandchildren in the offing, we must try them, of course, for life is short and time is fleeting.

So the national bill for cosmetics mounts higher and higher, and the less money we make, the surer we are that we must preserve our youth in order to hold fast to that which we have and to be in a position later to acquire more.

The tragedy, moreover, lies in the fact that there is no magic in creams and lotions, that many of the products on the markets are actually harmful, that almost all are fabulously priced, and that the money we spend in vain efforts to get the results deceitfully promised by the advertisers might be profitably used in recreation that would rejuvenate both mind and body.

If American mothers would only stop telling their little girls the Cinderella story, and if writers of fiction would create another plot for the delectation of their youthful readers, perhaps women could eventually be brought down to the hard realities of life.

The Story

As it is now, all of us are believing implicitly in the fairy godmother. Verily we know that some day the wand will be waved over us and we shall cast off our rags and be clothed as the beautiful princess. It is the Cinderella story that the advertisers of cosmetics write into their copy. It is the Cinderella story that the house-to-house canvasser is telling as her fingers play soothingly upon the muscles of the victim's face.

Basically all creams and lotions are similarly compounded. The actual cost of the ingredients being very small, it is the advertising and the fancy container for which the consumer pays. The cinema star and the society light who sign the glowing testimonials, which grow out of no factual basis, have probably never used the preparations they endorse.

Advertising agencies, such as Famous Names Incorporated, which Stuart Chase exposed in his excellent book, "Your Money's Worth," have sold the copy for prices ranging from \$150 to \$2500, according to the rank of the endorser.

The cost of the cosmetics is fixed by two psychological principles: the package sells the product, and people approve that for which they pay dearly. The woman is likely to buy the pretty box, rather than the contents; and she responds to the suggestion that, though the preparation costs little more, milady deserves the best.

The Real Way

The school girl complexion and the skin you love to touch are achieved through balanced diets that do not contain an excess of starch and fats, by daily exercise in the open air during which deep breathing fills the lungs with a supply of oxygen, by adequate rest and sleep, and by turning aside from worry and depressing thoughts.

I am furious because I paid \$15.75 for cosmetics that I could have made at a cost of about three dollars, buying the ingredients at retail prices, and which would have netted the manufacturer and the agent a decent profit if sold at half their alleged value. I hate myself for being duped by soft hands and softer talk into buying preparations that can never fulfill any of the claims made for them.

Of course I believe in keeping money in circulation, provided—instead of supporting quackery—it is bringing in adequate value and helping somebody who is trying to make an honest living and giving pleasure or advancement to the spender. Women work hard for their incomes, whether inside or outside the home.

No Good Use

I want to see the day when they spend intelligently and have something left for books and magazines, music and art, theatres, travel, study, and re-creational vacations. So I resent the national cosmetics bill, for it buys almost nothing that serves beauty or art or a single pleasurable or practical use.

Yet a few simple cosmetics are essential. Provided the product is pure and made under sanitary conditions, one preparation is about as efficacious as another. All,

moreover, should be inexpensively priced. While nothing can take the place of good soap and water, after exposure to dust, a cleansing cream is an excellent excavator.

People living in climates where winds and hot sun tend to dry the natural oils in the body must use from time to time a greasy cream to prevent wrinkles and a thickening of the skin. After massage the pores must be closed by some sort of astringent. The crepe-like texture of the hands is avoided by the application of a lotion. All these essential preparations may be had with a small financial outlay. Practically everything else is classifiable as hokum.

Beauty clay is of doubtful value. If you must use it, however, don't pay \$3.50 a jar. Buy two cents worth of dried mud at your drug store and make your own magic mask. The wrinkle, pore, and astringent nostrums, for which extravagant claims are made, are not only entirely valueless, but frequently actually harmful.

No preparations for peeling the face are without their deleterious results. Vanishing creams, made upon a base of stearite soap, clog the pores and cause the blackheads all women seek to escape. There is no such thing as skin food externally applied, for the skin is fed by the blood, the content of which is dependent upon healthful living.

Because the Pure Food and Drugs Act is not applicable to cosmetics, advertisers are free to make statements they can never prove and to put upon the market products that contain poisonous ingredients.

Dr. R. M. B. MacKenna in an article appearing in The British Medical Journal has established a direct connection between rodent cancer and the use of irritant wrinkle removers and skin tightenings. Yet women go blissfully on, lured by the advertisers and believing the Cinderella story.

The simple remedies that the skin may need from time to time can be secured at so low a cost as to make the average woman's cosmetics bill as absurd as it is tragic. If we enjoy the role of sucker, we can continue to buy the three dollar jars which a smooth faced and smooth tongued lady demonstrates at the cosmetics counter of the department stores. But, if we prefer to use intelligence and spend our earnings where we will get our money's worth, we can—until reasonably priced cosmetics are sold with formulae on their labels—make our own creams, lotions, or astringents or have them made by specification at such drug stores as still deal in the apothecary's wares as well as those formerly dispensed by restaurants and delicatessen stores.

Henley's "Formulas," obtainable in every library, gives a number of cold cream recipes, which any woman who can bake biscuits or make cake icing can mix in her kitchen with the aid of an earthenware bowl, a few cooking utensils, and a glass stirring rod. For instance, seven ounces of petroleum, a half-ounce of paraffin, two ounces of lanolin, three ounces of water, one drachm of alcohol, and three drops of oil of rose, with a small quantity of borax, makes an agreeable and sweet smelling ointment.

Home Made Creams

There are other formulae a bit more complicated, which it might be better to have a druggist prepare. Consumers' Research, Not Confidential Bulletin 134c, tells you how to make for forty-six cents a quantity of cold cream which will perhaps be all one needs for a year or more. It contains one-half ounce of spermaceti, one-third ounce of white beeswax, one ounce of white mineral oil, one-fourth ounce of lanolin, one ounce of water, and sixteenth of an ounce of borax. The wax and lanolin are melted in the oil. The borax is dissolved in the water. Both mixtures are heated to 80 degrees C or 176 F. Then with vigorous stirring the borax and water are added to the fats. If a soft cream is desired, the content of the wax is lowered.

The same bulletin gives the formula for

a liquefying cleansing cream, a two and a quarter ounce jar of which may be made for fifty-one cents. This preparation contains a fourth of an ounce of white beeswax, a like amount of spermaceti, one and three-quarters ounces of sweet almond oil, seven-eighths of an ounce of water, and a sixteenth of an ounce of borax. The process is exactly that employed in mixing the lanolin cream. In order to obtain a uniform and stable product we are told to be sure that the fat and the borax are mixed when both ingredients are at about the same temperature.

As for astringents and hand lotions, I am still of the opinion that witch hazel and the good old glycerine and rose water remain unsurpassed. Yet if you must have more elaborate concoctions, you may without draining the bank account. Henley gives an astringent that leaves little to be desired in the way of effectiveness and aroma.

It contains one and a half ounces of cucumber juice, one-half ounce tincture of benzoin, one ounce of cologne, and five ounces of elder flower water. You simply put the benzoin in an eight-ounce bottle, add the other ingredients, and shake slightly.

If the glycerine and rose water seems a bit too old-fashioned for your taste, you make a toilet lanolin with one ounce of anhydrous lanolin, and one-eighth ounce each of sweet almond oil and glycerine. You merely melt the lanolin, stir in the oil and glycerine, and keep stirring till the mixture is cool. Twenty-five cents is what, at retail prices, you will pay for the lotion. By increasing the quantity of oil you will obtain a softer product.

So much for our skin, which we can keep well enough, unaided by the wealthy ladies, who seek means by which they can contribute to their pet charities without decreasing the amount of their own capital, and of cinema stars, who love with estimable impartiality both money and publicity. Yet a woman's hair, whether it be short or long, is still a glory not to be neglected.

Those of us upon whom nature failed to bestow a natural curl will probably have to continue to be tortured by the permanent machine. We can do our own shampooing, however, with a solution of shaved castile soap and water, and we can make our own wave set liquid by combining one-fourth ounce of gum tragacanth with three ounces of glycerine and adding slowly one pint of water.

Care of Hands

The pink tips of those lotus bud hands of our may be kept perfect by a preparation of our own making. A solution of citric acid and water will bleach the nails—or, of course, simply lemon juice. Cuticle remover is nothing more than two grams of potassium hydroxide, twenty grams of glycerine, and eighty grams of water; and nail polish remover is just acetone or one ounce of amyl acetate mixed with one ounce of acetone. Henley even tells you how to make the liquid polish. Yet, since the commercial product is not exorbitant and lasts rather a long time, perhaps it would be just as well to buy a twenty-five cent bottle now and then.

Naturally enough, the well-groomed woman must preserve her teeth. She does not do so, however, by listening to radio comedians who talk to her at the dinner hour each evening, being paid for their trouble out of the absurdly large profits the American public enables a certain tooth paste manufacturer to pile up at its expense.

Flavor Sells

"A dentifrice," says an expert, "is not a therapeutic agent for diseased gum tissues. It is under no circumstances a cure or even a preventative of pyorrhea." Yet how earnestly the tooth paste brigade beg you to believe otherwise!

I am rather inclined to think that it is the flavor that sells the dentifrices—that together with the comedians. As a matter of fact, there is nothing better for cleaning the teeth than a mixture of soda and

Please turn to page ten

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

What Price Supreme Court?

From Plain Talk Magazine
(By Permission)

By JOSEPH E. BENNETT

Our American Fathers, who created the American Nation of men, and Government, knew the status of the American Citizen, and his relation to all government. Their knowledge came to them from their own personal experience. They were a people, born subjects of government, who fought to establish a great Nation.

They brought to its doing their experience and training of previous years. They succeeded, so far as human effort can secure, human liberty, from governmental tyranny by means of a written constitution of government, to secure to them and their posterity the utmost measure of protecting their enjoyment of life and happiness.

While our Constitution is the foundation of our Government, our courts of justice are the most vital organ by which we are governed today. Assuming the power of declaring the acts of Congress unconstitutional, our Judicatives are perpetually interfering in our State and National Constitutional rights, our guarantee of life, liberty, and happiness will vanish.

Did the framers of the Constitution intend that the Supreme Court should pass upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress? There was an attempt to get into the Federal Constitution such power, but it was defeated three times in the Convention.

There was an attempt to get into the Federal Constitution in the least objectionable form, the Judicial veto before the final passage of an act of Congress, but this suggestion was not passed, making four times the attempt failed to give to the Supreme Court any power to pass upon the acts of Congress.

The subsequent action of the Supreme Court in assuming the power to declare acts of Congress unconstitutional was without a line in the Constitution to authorize it, either expressly or by implication. The Constitution recited carefully the matter over which the courts have jurisdiction, and after four times refusing jurisdiction, there could be nothing to indicate any power of our Supreme Court to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional and void.

The Constitution gave Congress power to override the veto of the President, though that veto was expressly given, showing that the will of the people, speaking through the Legislative power, should govern.

No Such Power

Had the convention given such power to the courts, it certainly would not have left its exercise final and unreviewable. A more complete denial of popular control of this Government could not have been conceived than the placing of such unreviewable power in the hands of men not elected by the people and holding office for life.

In 1920, the United States Supreme Court ruled that the State Legislatures may not refer Federal Amendments to the people as the Constitution of the United States requires, by conventions, but that the Legislatures must pass upon them themselves. Article Four, Section Four, of the Constitution says:

"The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion."

The Ninth Amendment says:

"The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people."

The Tenth Amendment says:

"The power not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people."

In 1803, the United States Supreme Court assumed upon itself the honor and power to dictate to the American citizen his rights in government, and exercised

the power of disregarding acts of Congress, that were in their estimation unconstitutional.

It was in the great case of Marbury V. Madison (1 Cranch U. S. 137) Marbury applied to the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel the Secretary of State, Madison, to deliver to him a commission as Justice of the peace in the District of Columbia—an office to which he had been appointed in the closing days of Adams' administration. The Honorable Chief Justice John Marshall held the act unconstitutional and laid down the principle that it was the duty of the court to disregard such acts.

That the Supreme Court, under the Constitution, possessed the power to hold Federal statutes void when they conflict with the fundamental law.

Thus with triphammer strokes, Marshall struck down one state statute after another, and the rights of the American citizen. The true reason for the practice in this regard, which is now universally recognized in this country, are political. Such power restricting the rights and liberties of the individual are placed chiefly in the executive, and the Legislature, not in the Supreme Court.

Going back to the beginning of Anglo-American law we find that in the year 1775, under the British law, the Parliament at Westminster in England, claimed the unqualified right to determine in what manner and to what extent laws should be made which would interfere with individual freedom.

For this reason, every human being under that Government must submit to any interference with individual freedom, and as all Americans were then under the British Government, they were all subject to this Legislature.

When in the year 1776, the Americans, on the fourth day of July, declared that every just power of lawful government must be derived from the grant of the human beings who are to be governed, the Declaration of Independence was signed by John Hancock, President of Congress.

A New Deal

This laid the foundation of the new Constitution, which went into operation March 4, 1789, and gave to the American people their protected rights in government.

The original Constitution of the United States provides that all legislative power of the National Government shall be vested in a Congress; it also provides that the executive powers shall be vested in a President, whose duty it is to see that the laws that have been made by Congress are executed.

The third and last department is the Judicial, whose powers shall be vested in one Supreme Court. The powers of the three branches of our Government are plainly and particularly stated in our Constitution, regarding our Government for the people and by the people.

While our Constitution is the foundation of our Government, our Courts of Justice are the most vital organ by which we are governed today. Assuming the power of declaring the laws of Congress unconstitutional, our Judicatives, perpetually interfering in our State and National Constitutional rights, our guarantee of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness will vanish.

We then have retrograded from the point which our forefathers had reached, since we allow things to pass under the color of justice and the sanction of law which violence alone could impose upon us.

Did the framers of the Constitution intend that the Supreme Court should pass upon the constitutionality of acts of Congress? The Honorable Chief Justice, Walter Clark, of North Carolina, declared that it was not the intention of the framers to confer upon the courts the power of passing upon the constitutionality of statutes passed by Congress.

Defeated

From Mr. Madison's Journal, we find

that a proposition was made three times in the Constitutional Convention to confer this high power upon the Judiciary, and was defeated.

There was an attempt to get into the Federal Constitution in the least objectionable form, the Judicial veto before final passage of an act of Congress, but this suggestion of a Judicial veto at no time received the votes of more than one-fourth of the States. If the Convention had given such power to the courts, it certainly would not have left its exercise final.

Our Constitution gave Congress power to override the veto of the President, thus showing that the will of the people, that speaks through the Legislative power, should govern. There is not a line in the Constitution authorizing the Supreme Court to assume the power to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional.

The Constitution recited carefully and fully the matter over which the courts have jurisdiction, and there is nothing after the vote of four times refusing jurisdiction to indicate any power to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional and void.

Denying Rights?

A more complete denial of the people's rights in government could not have been conceived than the placing of such unreviewable power in the hands of men not elected by the people, and holding office for life.

But now, a power without limit is placed upon the Supreme Court, by the misconstruing by the Supreme Court, Clause 18, Section 8, of Article 1, of our Constitution.

This clause is known as the "Elastic Clause," which gives Congress power to "make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for the carrying into execution the foregoing powers." The Court decided that "necessary and proper"

means "convenient or useful." This eliminated the people from the Government, and draws the whole body of the reserved rights of the States (the people) into the maelstrom of the Federal Supreme Court.

The limit between the States and the Federal Jurisdiction depends upon the shifting views of nine men, not elected by the people, and holding office for life, this vast political power not asserted in the Constitution, but asserted and exercised by the Supreme Court, to set aside public policies, after their full determination by our Congress, cannot and should not be left in the hands of any body of men, not elected by the people, and without supervision or control by any other authority whatsoever.

A Monarchy

It was shown on November 8, 1932, that when the President errs, his mandate expires in four years; also, if Members of our Congress err, they, too, must account to the people; but the Court has that monarchic control that governs by government instead of government by the people, by misconstruing our Constitution.

It may be that the power in the courts, has been too long acquiesced in to be now questioned. If that be true the only remedy which can be applied to the mistake is to make the Judges elective, for the people cannot permit their will to be denied under our Constitution, by men they did not choose, and over whose conduct they have no control.

The provisions in the original Constitution contain no reference whatsoever to any such power, either expressly or by implication. The great majority of the framers of our Constitution never intended that the Judiciary power was to control our Legislature, and such power cannot be exercised unless expressly granted by the people.

COSMETIC SELLERS TRICK WOMEN INTO BUYING CHEAP CONCOCTIONS

(Continued from page Nine)
salt—ask any honest dentist, whether or not you see him at least twice a year.

While we may be entirely in favor of banishing halitosis in order to be popular at dances and to hold our husbands or our jobs, we might as well realize that listerine and its imitators, despite the fifty-seven varieties of uses to which they lay claim, will never be our means of conquering the other sex. As a matter of fact, all these so-called deodorants and antiseptics merely superimpose one smell upon another; whereas the solution of salt and soda actually sweetens the breath.

It would take \$495 worth of listerine to produce the antiseptic action of one cent's worth of corrosive sublimate. The liquid deodorants for the body, moreover, that cost a good deal per small bottle, are usually, according to the Consumer's Research, Not Confidential Bulletin already cited, a ten to twenty-five per cent solution of aluminum chloride or aluminum acetate in water.

Eye Relief

Then there is that Murine—supposed to rest the eyes and make them beautiful. I have bought it. So have you, no doubt, at a dollar the bottle. It is a solution of borax in water with a trace of herberin. You could make a gallon for about five cents. Certainly the eyes need clearing and resting, but they can have nothing better applied to them than the borax water every mother learns to make with the arrival of her first baby.

Since I have nothing to say about hair dyes except that most of them are poisonous, dangerous both to the skin and to the entire system of the user, and that, as everybody knows, not one restores hair but rather gives an appearance that is unnatural, if not altogether grotesque, my advice, taken or rejected for whatever it is or

is not worth, would be to let nature take its course and be content to hear people say, "How lovely that gray hair is against the youthful contour of that face!"

Becoming Thin

I fear, moreover, that there is no easy road to leanness. The slim lines of the feminine figure are retained by exercise and diet or by glandular treatment under a physician's direction—certainly not by means of fat reducers. Yet we Cinderella believers must still be reading the obesity cures in the magazines and newspapers; else the quacks would not still be advertising.

Kellogg's Safe Fat Reducer was found to be composed of thyroid gland, pork root, and toasted bread. Marmola contained thyroid, and after the exposure cascara was substituted. Of course thyroid extract will reduce but frequently to the grave. It should never be taken unless the patient is under the constant observation of a physician. Cascara is harmless, but it is also quite valueless.

In the years that are to come women will be needed to assume leadership in economic thinking if reconstruction is to be accomplished on a sound, sane, and just basis. We need study, travel, broader contacts with other men and women, toward the furtherance of which money is essential.

The manufacture of cosmetics involves no secrets. We can quickly master whatever intricacies there are, buy upon specifications at a minimum cost what we need to preserve our fitness, and then turn our money and time to more profitable uses, and thus foil the money gobulus racketeers who have fattened upon our desire for wealth, for power, for sexual charm, and for good health.

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

CROP CUTTING PRICE RAISING PLAN STARTED

**Corn And Hog Growers
Can Expect Same Relief
As Wheat Producers**

WASHINGTON—First workings of the new domestic allotment plan will be tried on wheat production, according to announcement by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace. Similar plans to better prices on corn, hogs and other farm products are expected to be made public in the near future.

The Iowa corn grower can figure from the wheat allotment system just about what he will get for cutting his corn acreage.

In no case will wheat crop reduction be more than 20 per cent. A 30-cent-a-bushel tax will be levied after July 1 on wheat processors, that figure being estimated as the difference between present and pre-war prices. Farmers who agree to cut their acreage will be paid the differential price to bring their wheat up to pre-war selling value.

Wallace's wheat program took into consideration acreage reduction resulting from natural factors this year, and no attempt will be made to reduce the growing crop.

Farmer Contracts

Farmers will be offered contracts to reduce the acreages for harvest next year and the following year, and two-thirds of bonuses to be raised by the processing taxes will be paid them as a consideration when they sign these agreements.

Wallace said these payments would be made for the most part by September 15 and that this distribution of cash would aid in business recovery. By paying parts of the bonuses this Summer, he believes farmers whose acreage has been sharply cut by winter kill and bad weather in the last nine months will realize a form of crop insurance.

It was estimated that farmers would be paid \$150,000,000 for signing the agreements.

County Organizations

County organizations will be established. The farmer who agrees to reduce his production will be entitled to a benefit payment.

The exact amounts of these payments remain to be determined. They are intended to provide the farmer with the pre-war "parity" price for that portion of his crop which is domestically consumed.

The maximum tax, which Wallace will levy, is the difference between the current farm price of wheat and the "parity" price based on pre-war averages. The "parity" price can vary.

Farmer Buying Power

The act sets as its goal the return of farm purchasing power to the average for the 1909-1914 period. Thus, to attain "parity" the price of wheat must bear the same relationship to the price of goods farmers buy as the price of wheat bore to these goods in the pre-war period.

Just now the parity on wheat would be approximately 89 cents a bushel while the farm price is reckoned at about 59 cents, leaving the difference of 30 cents as the amount Wallace can levy as tax.

If wheat prices fall before the tax goes into effect the maximum Wallace could levy might be more than 50 cents. He expects to put the tax into effect between July 1 and 15.

Wallace estimated that not more than 2 cents a bushel would be needed for all administrative costs.

Switzerland has only seven cities of 50,000 or more population, nearly 80 per cent of its inhabitants living in small towns or rural districts.

JOIN NOW

ACT TODAY



Stacking Soybean Hay



Many Iowa farmers this year will follow the example of the Cerro Gordo County farmer shown above and grow more of their protein feed themselves. The farmer shown above is stacking a crop of soybean hay, which is one of Iowa's best high protein feeds, according to dairy and livestock specialists. If it is necessary to stack soybeans outside they should be topped with some kind of grass hay.

A FARMER'S MULE HEARS HIS MASTER'S TALE OF TROUBLES

Bond Wilkinson, president-elect of Jackson, Tenn., Rotary, is authority for the following:

"This is a little conversation between an old farmer and a mule, with the man doing all the talking. They were plowing. Says the man:

"Well, Lightning, you're just a mule, and the son of a mule, and I'm a man and made in the image of God. But here we work, hitched up together year in and year out and I often wonder if you work for me or I work for you. Maybe it's a partnership. Anyway, I work as hard as you do plowing or cultivating, we cover the same distance, but I do it on two legs and you do it on four, so I do twice as much work per leg as you do. Soon we'll be putting in our corn crop. When we harvest the corn, I'll give one-third to the landlord and one-third to you, and the balance is mine. You eat all of yours but the cob. I have to divide mine with my wife and seven children, and six hogs and sixty hens and two ducks and a banker. If you and I both need shoes, you'll get 'em. Yes sir, Lightning, you're getting the best of me. I ask you now, is it fair for a mule, the son of a jackass, to swindle a man, the lord of creation, the most intelligent of all the animals? You only help me plow and cultivate, and I

must cut, shock and husk the corn, while you heehaw at me over the pasture fence. All year the whole family has to help from grandma down to the baby, to scratch enough money together to pay the taxes and the interest on the mortgage. What do you care about a mortgage? You ornery old critter. I even have to worry about the mortgage on your tough, ungrateful hide. About the only time I've got anything on you is on election day—I can vote and you can't. But after election day I realize right away I've been as big a jackass as ever your papa was. And then I began to wonder if politicians was made for men or or jackasses—or just to make jackasses out of men. Honest, now Lightning, when you know all these things, how can you keep a straight face and look so dumb and innocent?"

Unfair Newspapers

In this column will appear the names of those newspapers which have published discriminating articles about our association as per Section 2 and 3 of Article 13. If you hear of others, send us the clippings.

Muscatine Journal, Muscatine, Iowa.

Davenport Democrat, Davenport, Iowa.

Ottumwa Courier, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Wallace Farmer and Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Ia.

The first three are published by the Lee Syndicate, which also publishes the Kewanee, Ill., Star-Courier, Mason City Globe Gazette, Lincoln, Neb., Star and papers at Madison Wis., LaCrosse, Wis., and Hannibal, Mo.

THE FARMER

The corn is now all planted, and
The farmer's in the field
With his team and cultivator
Trying to make a great big yield.
He works from early morning
Till the sun sets in the west.
The town man thinks he's foolish
But the farmer knows what's best.
For when the pasture freezes,
And the snow begins to fall,
He's going to need some fodder
For the cattle in the stall.

To make the family living now,
He has to work and strive.
"He knows a thing or two of work
As sure as you're alive."
When his summer's work is finished,
Then his time has come to rest,
His hogs and cows are in the shed
And each one looks its best.
Goes in the house, sits by the fire,
Hangs up his coat and cap.
So after all, the farmer
Has it on the city chap.

Dr. B. M. Smith,
Muscatine, Iowa

SUDAN GRASS

South Dakota has recently completed some tests with sudan grass for pasture. One acre pastured two cows for 60 days, or gave the equivalent of 130 days of pasture for one cow, comparing favorably with alfalfa and sweet clover. The crop has been used successfully in Iowa by many farmers for pasture. Sudan may be seeded now with success.

TOASTERS EAT UP CURRENT

The average electric toaster consumes from 500 to 600 watts an hour and the average seven tube radio consumes from 75 to 100 watts.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

MINISTER TELLS 'EM

The elite of New Jersey heard some startling facts from an unexpected source when Rev. Frank Kingdon, pastor of the Calvary Methodist Episcopal church in East Orange, told the Social Service Committee of the church that a recent investigation has revealed "symptoms of a social system which is rotten and intolerable."

The survey showed that women work 60 and 70 hours a week at unbelievably low wages, that a woman factory worker in Passaic, N. J., had worked 66 hours and earned 66 cents, that another worked in Trenton for two weeks and overtime for a \$1 check.

FARMERS!

Get Together and Join

The U. F. F. A.

All farmers should belong to the United Farm Federation of America to gain their rightful power. Only 25 per cent of the farmers are organized. You can help us to organize 100 per cent if you join today. Dues only \$10 yearly. You may use produce or post dated checks to pay this small sum.

JOIN NOW!

UNITED FARM FEDERATION of AMERICA

L. A. LOOS, Hedrick, Ia.
President

NORMAN BAKER, Muscatine, Ia.
Secretary

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

LETTERS FROM READERS ON INTERESTING TOPICS

Readers are invited to submit their views on current topics for publication in these columns. Typewritten, double-spaced letters less than 300 words written on only one side of paper are preferred. Your name will not be printed if requested, but all letters must be signed and no attention will be paid to anonymous communications.

INSANE ASYLUMS ONE ESCAPE FOR DESERVING POOR

Writer Claims Asylums
Cheaper Than Poor
House For Some

Dear Editor:

Believing that the worst condemnation of our present system of government is the enormous number of people compelled to live in institutions, the old age pension laws passed by some of the states seem the most progressive steps yet taken. Yet a recent writer in the Midwest Free Press, (June 1), regards an old age pension of \$15 monthly a sad mockery. I only wish I had that much, though I would not want it to come out of the all too burdened taxpayers. I have not the Morgan clique of taxpayers in mind, however.

The writer of the article, criticizing the limited amount of an old age pension, says that he spent over \$187 for food during 1932, and over \$137 for a bedroom. This is not exorbitant for one getting most of his meals at some restaurant and paying city prices for a room. But any one understanding that he must live on \$15 monthly of course would not

choose such conditions.

I have my own home, and, with another elderly person, easily make \$3 per week pay for all food. I see so many people about me who live on so much less, the bread earner getting \$3 for three days work on the roads, (government magnanimity), and making this suffice for his family, with four or five children, that, were I alone, I would try the same fare that they have.

If any may wonder how a family of six can live on \$3 per week, I will explain that biscuit, corn bread, bacon fryings, sweet and Irish potatoes, peas and beans, are the main items. Occasionally a little bacon, or pork. From November to May oranges are practically free, (we are eight miles from a post office or store), and much of the time cabbage, collards and turnips are so plentiful and cheap they may be had by going and gathering them. Those who have a cow, and therefore milk and butter can manage fairly well. But there are many here, hard-working people, who were forced to dispose of cows and chickens when farm produce went to almost nothing and there was no opportunity to get any work.

Any elderly person having to live on \$15 monthly should, if possible find some congenial companion in like circumstances, and together they could rent a small but comfortable house in some country community for probably four or five dollars per month. Then, by buying cereals by the pound and foregoing package products, expensive cuts of meat and vegetables and fruits out of season, their \$30 per month should supply a good balanced ration, quite as good clothes as the average person who does honest work can afford, and any reasonable amount of reading matter.

I believe that a sum as low as five dollars per month, paid to the relatives of the inmates in the poor houses, insane asylums and homes for the feeble minded would take at least half of these unfortunates out of the institutions.

Doubtless, a very large per cent of the people in public asylums are there because their children, or other close relatives are too poverty stricken to care for them. It is considered a little less disgraceful to have one's relatives declared mildly insane and sent to an asylum than to have them sent to the poorhouse. And who of us, finding ourselves penniless and a burden on our children could not become quite eccentric enough to be eligible to be sent to an insane asylum?

M. D. Owen,
Inverness, Florida

ROOSEVELT—6 YEARS

Dear Editor:

Roosevelt will last about six years. The country will bumble along, hoping to forget its troubles in the big drunk, upon repeal.

The farmers will start it off. A Farmer-Labor party will burst forth, the big boys, alarmed, will beat the tocsin, the overalled guardsmen will come, arunning—

and all hell will break loose.

The sweaters and perspirers will have at it—and, naturally, the more odoriferous gentry will win. The D. A. R. will take boat for (Plymouth) (Eng.) carrying the Plymouth rock with them. The patrioteers will fill the air with their getaway planes.

M. E.
Decatur, Ill.

70-YEAR OLD MAN TELLS OF JUSTICE FROM THE COURTS

Dear Editor:

I am today inclosing another subscription to the Midwest Free Press, as I am reading the Free Press very closely for the truth—it is a good paper. If Norman Baker reads the Free Press as

closely as I do it will be impossible for him to read the Free Press without reading my letter; and furthermore, Mr. Baker, I am getting my radio in order so as to get you over the air the first thing when you get ready. But won't you be kind of green in beginning to speak over the radio again? If so, keep courage for I know you have plenty of that.

I also understand that Mr. Baker has some new photographs on the new XENT station and I am inclosing some money added to the subscription if Mr. Baker will send me some.

Some time ago I was reading in the Free Press that Norman Baker had a birthday and that he was younger than 50 years. Well, he is in the prime of life, and prime of life has no substitute. I am writing this letter today because this day, June 16, is my 70th birthday. So if you see me walk along with a staff in my hand for a support, do not make any remarks for I

Please turn to page fifteen

WELL--WHAT ABOUT IT?

HAS YOUR FARM BEEN TAKEN FROM YOU?

You have been fighting your fellow farmer in a blind production race with Wall Street and speculators forcing you to take small prices while they reap huge profits. Politicians and trusts make certain you do not get a reasonable price for your labor, investment and knowledge.

ARE YOU A FACTORY WORKER?

You may lose your job next week—maybe you have already lost it. You are working long hours at low pay. Machines are being planned to displace you. You and your children and your children's children have no future but a drab life of serfdom.

ARE YOU A SMALL STORE OWNER?

The vast chain trusts with connivance of lawmakers are steadily making your economic struggle more hopeless. Government credit subsidies have been extended with prodigal hands to your competing octopus while your own small loans are threatened with foreclosure.

ARE YOU AN OFFICE WORKER?

You are dependent on the whims and twisted labor and wage saving policies of so called efficiency experts who will not do a day's work themselves. Your job may be gone tomorrow. Foolishly you have "high hatted" labor unions and do not have the protection of organization. You may be fired because some one does not care for the way you comb your hair.

ARE YOU BROKE AND JOBLESS?

You are farmers, clerks, mechanics, aviators, ditchdiggers, laborers, bricklayers, teachers, engineers, professional men, business men deliberately ruined. There are not enough jobs to place you at one third of your former income. Profit-taking has no place for you. Rugged individualism says you can work out your own salvation or starve.

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

If you would like a return to a real republican form of government in this country, read the Midwest Free Press. With your help, the Free Press is trying to expose the charlatanism of men in many professions and make the United States a better place for all of us. Get the Free Press regularly by mailing this coupon.

Midwest Free Press
Muscatine, Iowa.

3 months, 50c 6 months, \$1.00 1 year, \$2.00

I enclose for which you may send me the Midwest Free Press

for

Name Address

City State

If you live outside second zone, 150 miles or more from Muscatine, please enclose 75c, 3 months—\$1.50, 6 months—\$3.00, one year.

Silent K. T. N. T.

All is silent now on the hill of KTNT.

A quietness hangs over the same buildings.

The shrubbery is larger, so are the trees;

Grass grows over the paths; birds still sing,

On that lovely hill, thousands of us knew.

Happy hours we spent on holidays and Sundays.

Memories of the programs, meeting the artist too.

Beautiful views, where the river winds its way.

No memory can erase the music of the Calliophone.

As it drifted down the valley, from KTNT hill.

A happy spirit, and feeling, when we left for home.

Muscatine, we thought was a city of good will,

A sort of attraction, for hundreds of miles,

Thousands of outsiders thought it was wonderful,

Good variety programs, that brought the smiles.

We common masses loved it, mid scenes so beautiful.

Most all of us, would like KTNT back,

Thanks to the man, who gave his thoughts and time,

A selfish few, with thoughts so bitter and black,

Shut up what we common people liked so fine.

But just wait, good deeds will never die,

More powerful, the new XENT is far away.

But we will hear it here, then enemies will sigh.

Same spirit as KTNT we want you back some day.

Hattie A. Kroeger,
Wilton, Iowa

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

ECZEMA CURE ENTAILS NEED OF ELIMINATING ITS CAUSE

Of all the skin diseases eczema is one of the most stubborn and troublesome. Once it is established, unless the most drastic methods are used for its eradication and careful hygienic rules afterwards observed, it will remain as one of the incurable diseases. This trouble affects a particular type of person, which many think is closely allied to the gouty type, and if it is treated as a local affection there is little hope of its being overcome. It has so many different symptoms and so many stages of development that even the greatest authorities may differ about the particular forms.

This article shall deal with the acute and the chronic forms of eczema, and no attempt will be made to describe the many different forms through which the disease may pass.

The Acute Form

In the acute form of eczema we see the development of the red papules which give rise to very much itching. At first there may be great tenderness in the affected parts and later on there is burning and itching. "The vessels then become confluent, new outbreaks rapidly taking place: the parts are deprived of its epidermis, and there appears a reddened, oozing surface, the base of which consists of a papillary layer. The profuse secretion mixes with the epidermis, cast-off cells and becomes thereby thicker and more smeary. If the affected areas are not confined, or if the intensity of the process and the consequent secretion, subsides, the parts become covered with extensive yellowish translucent lamellae, which crack, and through such fissures underlying collected liquid oozes out." (Mysacek.)

Acute eczema may attack the whole surface of the body, but, as a rule, it seems to have a predilection for certain parts of the body, particularly the face and hands. When it is seen on the hands there may be painful fissures and the nails may be so affected as to incapacitate the owner. On the face, the eyelids, the cheeks, nose and lips seem to suffer most, and a really bad case may often be mistaken for erysipelas. The flexures of the arms and legs may be the seat of the complaint in some people and particularly those who are overweight.

Chronic Eczema

Chronic eczema does not present a very different picture from acute eczema, except when, as one writer says, it is "characterized essentially by persistence, frequent recurrences, obstinacy, and rebelliousness." And, of course, as a result of the constant attacks the skin becomes brittle and scaly and marked with ugly fissures. In very bad cases there is a great thickening of the skin and connective tissues, and such enlargement is to the patient's distress.

Medicine has exhausted its efforts in trying to find a cure for eczema. Drying powders, ointments, and powerful drugs are resorted to. In many cases, tired of the ineffectiveness of this treatment, turns to remedies, only to find that search for a cure is hopeless.

Drugs Worse Than Useless

All the so-called healing balms, ointments, lotions, (medicated soaps) are best left alone. The only way to attend to its curative functions when it is properly cared for.

The successful treatment for eczema should be based upon the premise that the patient and not the disease must be treated. It is obviously stupid to see in the skin eruptions the be-all and end-all of the trouble. Behind such a conception there is the great cause of these disease manifestations, and the treatment will always fall of the desired effect if we keep this larger view in

mind. It is quite common to hear people who have eczema say "I am quite healthy but for this trouble." Such reasoning is plainly illogical. When the body is healthy it functions perfectly.

Fasting, the Great Remedy

Eczema should be treated in very much the same way as all the other diseases. The alimentary tract must be thoroughly cleaned, and to accomplish this there is one method the great usefulness of which cannot be too highly emphasized—the fast, together with the high enema. How long the patient may fast depends upon the severity of the disease and the condition of the patient, and expert advice should be sought before embarking on a fast of greater duration than seven days. To the uninitiated fasting sounds rather terrible; but a few days without food will do more to convince people of its practicability than volumes of writing.

The fast may be followed by the fruit diet for a few days to great advantage.

Constipation Must Be Eradicated

By carefully following this regimen the whole alimentary tract may be cleansed, and the accumulated toxins which are always associated with this complaint, eliminated. Overcoming constipation—intestinal stasis—must be considered the first step in the treatment of eczema. Dr. Duncan Bulkley, the famous physician, has amply demonstrated the relationship between all skin disease and auto-intoxication.

After the disease has been controlled care must be exercised in the selection of diet. All fermentative foods should be avoided, and it goes without saying that denatured and over-prepared foods should form no part of the dietary. The patient should learn to exercise sufficient control over his food so that the disease may be kept in check.

Stimulating the skin to increased activity by means of water, sun and air bathing will help towards recovery. It should be evident that in this way the normal action of the skin may be restored and the general health improved. The value of such methods, and this fact should never be lost sight of, lies not only in the effect upon the skin, but in the beneficial effect upon the whole organism.

KIDNEY DISEASE

Are fasts wise for the cure of Kidney disease; if so, how often, and of what duration?

Kidney disease is a symptom of malnutrition, and malnutrition is a condition resulting from faulty feeding. So how can fasting work a miracle, as a cure, for kidney disease? It is better to study and think and try to eat right, than further exhaust the system by denying it nutrition.

Loss of weight results from loss of nutrition. Nutrition does not make sickness or disease; it is the lack of nutrition. The faults of traditional diets spoil the digestive organs, comfort, and health.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

WHY BE SICK?

WHY GROW OLD?

Old age is disease. Disease is degeneration. Prevent degeneration and you prevent disease. Our magazine explains the most startling of Nature's strange secrets.

FREE copy on request
HOW TO LIVE PUBLISHING COMPANY
Hugo, Oklahoma, U. S. A.



FOOD STANDARD

The United States had an over-accumulation of gold, gold enough to pay off every dollar of paper currency, gold to buy back paper money. That was the gold standard, but Dr. Roosevelt suspected that that standard was making business sick. His council gave out the prescription for more paper money, with less gold.

It was in the power of one person to do it, and it is all right if it works, but where is the power in any one person to order cooks to change the people's food? The health of the people is going bad, with too much strong food, strong drink, too much tobacco and drugs. Who has power to prescribe the cure, with more vegetable and fruit food, and would it work?

Business was sick. Was it from lack of paper money, weaker money and more of it? Likewise does health suffer from lack of simple food and more of it, from lack of plain rations of vegetables and fruit, and bread? Deficiency in simple eating, world wide in extent, and world long in continuity, as yet, has not had a doctor to prescribe food safe for its health. The United States needs revision of its food commodity as

much, even more, than revision of its money system. Both are needed to set its people going for the better. Vegetable foods have power of service for stomachs, but who can persuade or get the people to eat them and be satisfied with them? President Roosevelt can order the currency, but health is the most important question, who can set that question.

SLEEPING HABITS

The doctors just can't get together. One group says that sleeping at night is just a habit and that sleep at any time during the 24 hours is just as beneficial. Another group says that an hour's sleep before midnight is worth two after midnight. Both sides are merely giving opinions. A German doctor made a report to the medical profession after noticing the reaction of a change in sleeping and studying hours of only 17 patients.

Common sense would indicate that the actual hours have nothing to do with it, but that a person sleeps sounder at night because it is quieter and cooler, and that the warmth and light of the sun in daytime make work more convenient.

Social Leadership Poor Health Road

The main line is the same, but scattering side tracks separate us, and if we stay on side tracks, we are in danger of loss of time, and loss of union of action, with the result that we have strife among men, rather than peace.

No one remains healthy, wealthy, and wise who associates with idleness, follies, and vices. Any one of them creates distemper and disorder, first to the nervous system, then the muscular, and finally to the blood, with ruin to health.

Without health no person has or can be at peace with himself or his work or environment, and life itself is wasted and lost.

In the life of women no trade, work of art, is so exacting and taxing to the mental strength as that of being or trying to be a leader of society or a leader of any social activity outside the life of the home; housekeeping, wife and mother. For a woman to join a family of wealth, and assume social leadership is the best way to destroy contentment and cause unhappiness. Social leadership's demand is one good way to attain unhappiness and make life unendurable. Safety of peace and contentment are seldom found among leaders of wealth and fashion.

By Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, of New York and Paris, a woman of wealth and leader of fashion.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

CANCER

HEMORRHOIDS (Piles) VARICOSE VEINS

Treated Without X-Ray
Radium Or Operations

To protect patients and public from "quack" statements we invite investigation to prove that the methods used at our hospital in the treatment of cancer, hemorrhoids, varicose veins, kidney bladder, prostate glands, fistula, asthma, gall bladder, and rheumatism have proved successful without operations, radium or X-ray. Facts, data and records have been carefully compiled in an interesting booklet. Send for it.

FAMOUS BAKER CANCER FORMULA AND TREATMENT

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT TREATMENTS

GLASSES SCIENTIFICALLY FITTED. We can duplicate your broken lenses at reasonable cost. Bring them in.

BAKER HOSPITAL

W. W. POTTER, M.D. Lessee
Muscatine Iowa.

News Behind The Headlines

(Continued from page two)

citizen of San Francisco," said the acting secretary.

"Well I doubt it," was Hiram's laconic reply. "I know almost everyone in San Francisco, and I don't know Montgomery."

Mr. Phillips hung up. A little later he called back.

"Sorry, Senator," he said. "You were right. Mr. Montgomery comes from Washington, D. C.—not San Francisco."

It seems that Montgomery had been proposed by Sen. McAdoo of California and Mr. Phillips surmised he was a "native son."

GAMBLING FOOLS

Most persons play poker because they think they have a chance to win. They forget that the big winners in all games are the professionals.

This is just as true of what we call business or finance as it is of dice throwing or card playing. The professional gambler always has an advantage over the non-professional. He knows the tricks of the game better, or he uses loaded dice or marked cards. It is his business to see that the odds are in his favor. Likewise in the game of finance or business. The professional player, the banker or the business man, holds the aces; he is on the inside; he is the guy that shuffles the deck.

The truth of this was plainly illustrated by the investigation of the House of Morgan. What chance does the ordinary citizen with a few hundred dollars have in playing the stock market, for example, when pitted against this combine of financiers? It is their business to play the market. They created the game. And they make the rules.

The public, of course, must be induced to enter the game. Otherwise there would be no stakes. You can't have a crap game without having crap players with money in their pockets. For this reason the game must be kept from becoming so raw that the cow that gives the milk is killed. Wall Street rules and regulations must be such that Mr. Ordinary Citizen can win occasionally, if he is to invest his hard earned pennies in margin he must believe that the game is run honestly and that he has a chance.

One of the methods used by the Wall Street gamblers to keep control of the game is to buy off influential individuals. These are very often officials for whom the public casts its ballot on election day. The financiers, the big bankers, give them inside tips which allow them to participate in the winnings. For this little favor it is hoped—and not in vain—that there will be no interference with the game.

Of course there are competing groups of professionals. The House of Morgan, for example, against the House of Rockefeller. Occasionally one of these groups steals a run on the others; it fails to abide by the rules of the game. By using "unethical" methods this group succeeds in grabbing more than its share of the winnings.

Then the public, the cow that gives the milk, is made acquainted with the manner in which it is being milked. Investigations are ordered. Scandals are brought out into the light of day. The public gets excited. A few of the gamblers and those whom they have befriended are made the scape goats and sent to jail. A few more commit suicide. Reform becomes the order of the day. The statute books are loaded down with new laws. And perhaps a few "honest" public officials are elected to office.

And the game will continue unless and until the voters prove by their votes they want it changed.

RADIO PROBE

As was to be expected, big radio interests and economic problems demanding the attention of the recent Congress have prevented

any action on radio reform legislation. This does not mean, however, that the whole radio structure will not be knocked down and recognized as soon as the decks are cleared for the job.

The broadcasters seem to be taking great credit to themselves just now because the President has chosen to utilize the radio for his special talks to the country. Somehow they reason queerly that his using the ether is a special tribute to the broadcasters. The President had first-hand opportunity during the campaign last fall to see the abuses which have sprung up under the much-touted "American Plan" of private monopoly of the air. When one of the national chains shut off his Portland speech in order to advertise somebody's spavin cure, Mr. Roosevelt was given a practical demonstration of how private profits are placed above public service by the radio dollar-chasers.

Car Registrations Far Less In Iowa

DES MOINES—Iowa automobile registrations for 1933 are 66,102 behind 1932 registrations according to Lew Wallace, superintendent of the state motor vehicle department.

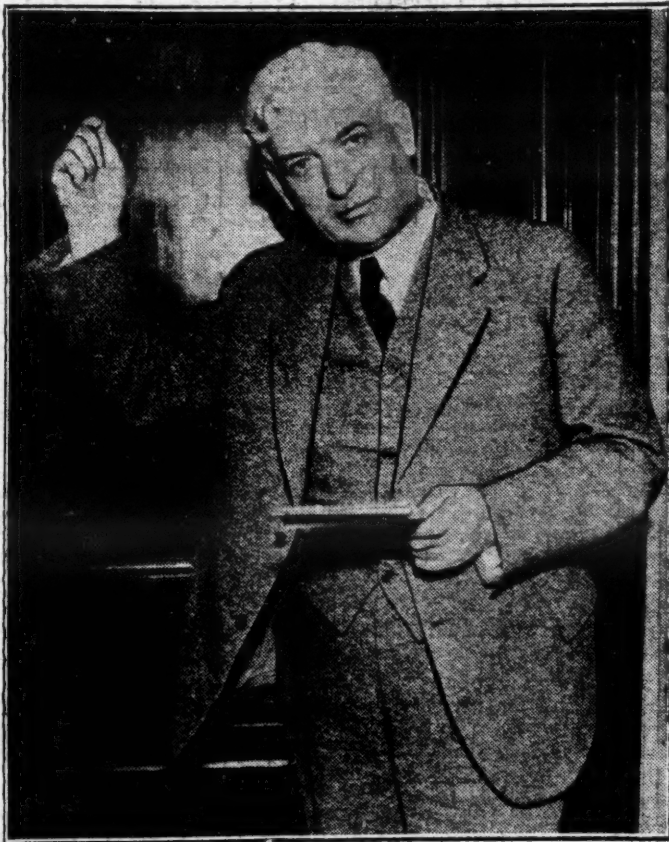
Registrations on May 1 this year totaled 508,083, compared to 574,185 in 1932, Wallace said.

Nearly every county of the state showed a decline.

ANDY IN AGAIN

Andrew Mellon, with other once prominent officials of the United States government, has been sued for \$220,000,000 for failing to collect delinquent taxes from the steamship lines, and causing the government losses in other directions. Andrew and his brothers are said to control \$8,000,000,000. If the government gets back 22c, they will still be \$7,999,999,999.78 to the good.—Golden Age.

He Approves Of High Tariffs



New York—Senator L. J. Dickinson, Republican supporter of former President Hoover in a speech recently questioned the wisdom of the administration's plan to lower tariffs and negotiate reciprocal treaties. He said the protective tariff was "the very foundation of farm relief." Dickinson said the farmer's troubles could not be blamed on the high tariff.

\$1,000 DONATION TURNED DOWN BY RED CROSS HEAD

SCRANTON, Pa.—A public rebuke has been given to Henry Siegel, operator of two pants-making sweatshops here, by Judge John Barton Payne, chairman of the American Red Cross.

A \$1,000 contribution from Siegel was returned to him as "tainted money," after Miss Charlotte E. Carr, deputy secretary of the Pennsylvania Labor Department, told Judge Payne that Siegel had taken the money from the pay envelopes of his employees.

Miss Carr described conditions existing in Pennsylvania sweatshops and declared that wages were excessively low and hours long in Siegel's factories. Siegel, she said, deducted \$2 from each employee's envelope to make up the \$1,000 pledge.

According to Miss Carr, Judge Payne promised that the Red Cross would place no orders for goods with any sweatshop. The organization is a large buyer and she believes this will be of big assistance in the campaign to eradicate such places.

Docking employees to furnish funds for a firm's "donation" to charity and welfare organizations is not a new condition, by any means. During every fund-raising campaign there are numerous instances of workers being "sandbagged" into "making up the company's quota."

The workers, under threats—direct or implied—of losing their jobs, are forced to contribute. The employer gets the credit for making the donation.

MIGHT GROW CORN CROP

It requires from 50 to 60 acres to build a nine-hole golf course—depending somewhat on the shape of the property and on the topography. It takes about 125 pounds to the acre of a fairway grass mixture to seed the 25 to 30 acres of fairway.

Foreign Wheat Crop Hurts Our American Farmer's Marketing

Three things happen to the annual wheat crop of the United States. From 600,000,000 to 700,000,000 bushels go into domestic consumption. Since 1923 this consumption has increased less rapidly than the population. The two other channels into which the supply goes are exports and carry-over. As the exports decline, the carry-over mounts. Records of the United States Department of Agriculture show that in the year ended June 30, 1923, we exported 205,000,000 bushels and had a carry-over of less than 100,000,000 bushels. In the year ended June 30, 1932, we exported 112,000,000 bushels and had a carry-over of 362,000,000 bushels—three times the normal.

It might be supposed that these declining exports and mounting carry-overs implied a slump in world wheat consumption. As a matter of fact, the world consumption of wheat grew steadily in the last decade. In the 1930-31 season the total apparent disappearance of wheat outside Russia and China was 3,800,000,000 bushels, as compared with only 3,200,000,000 bushels in 1921-22. World wheat consumption in the depression year 1930-31 exceeded that of the preceding year and about equaled that of the highly prosperous season 1928-29. It was not falling consumption that brought about our mounting wheat surplus. It was rising production here and abroad.

19 STATES FIGHT PRISON SLAVERY

Alabama Trying To Keep Profits For Convict Made Products

CHICAGO—Representatives of twelve States meeting here laid plans for fighting a suit brought before the United States Supreme Court attacking the constitutionality of the Hawes-Cooper Act and the laws of nineteen States restricting or prohibiting the sale of convict-made goods.

Alabama claims the Hawes-Cooper Act, subjecting prison products in interstate commerce to the laws of the States where they are imported would deprive the Commonwealth of an annual market for \$347,000 worth of convict-made goods. Also it would force the scrapping of much machinery, more valuable in the eyes of Alabama officials, it appears, than free human labor.

The roll of States named in Alabama's suit are Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington and Wisconsin.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

WAPELLO BANKERS WILL SEEK NEW TRIAL TO ESCAPE PRISON

Found Guilty Of Receiving Deposits While Bank Was Insolvent; State Prosecutors Charged Bank Was Insolvent For Many Years

(Continued from page one)

He traced the bank's history showing how it had gone through two serious depressions after being founded in 1868 by Mark Davison, father of Joiner Davison. "A solid bank" was his description of the institution until 1908 when it Joiner Davison and his nephew McCullough took it over. Then, the prosecutor asserted, the bank became saturated with "deceit and fraud."

"If they owed money to the bank and then took the farms over, why didn't they make the deeds to the bank?" Johnson asked.

"Then if the bank failed the receiver would get them, and could pay the debts and depositors. If they had not made the deeds to the receiver, then any time during the bankruptcy proceedings that either should have died, the widow could come in for her third share even though they were purchased with bank money."

Can't Refuse Money

"A bank cannot refuse to pay money. A bank is supposed to be sound enough that if a deposit was made today it could be withdrawn tomorrow."

"They knew for 11 years before the bank closed that land and farm prices were down. They had 11 years to close the bank if they wanted to protect their depositors."

Johnson declared the partners, when deeding the land to the receiver, "did not provide that if there was any surplus it was to come back to them." They said by these deeds there would be no surplus and they knew it. "They still carried as live good notes paper that had been outlawed, notes that were nothing but wooden cocoanuts."

A Mercy Plea

"This bank was no different than we as individuals and concerns," Harold Ofelt, defense lawyer said. "There is no other business, except the cash and carry stores, that does not have bad accounts."

"Davison and McCullough were no smarter than anyone else. If

we all could have foreseen what would follow the World war, 19 our foresight was as good as our hindsight, none of us would be in the difficulties we are in today."

New Defaulters

Ofelt admitted that there was no question some of the notes of the bank were uncollectible.

"There are people who have never defaulted before who are doing it now."

"In order to say this bank was insolvent the assets and liabilities must be tabulated and the liabilities exceed the assets," Ofelt said, adding that it was impossible to make such a tabulation.

J. V. Gray, head of the state legal forces in the case in his closing argument disparaged the defendants' actions in assigning certain money and other assets to the defunct bank.

"What does it amount to?" he asked. "Not enough to pay their own debts to the bank. What was done with all the money put in in all these years? It was all spent, a great deal by Davison and McCullough, lots of it on land they owned in their own name and livestock. They speculated with other people's money to make money on their own land."

Back In 1924

"These men knew in 1924 had no chance, because in they were behind. In that they were short \$5,000 on interest and discounts. They never had enough to pay it. That's the kind of paper they held."

"These defendants took back farms on which the mortgages was cancelled, but despite this they carried the notes in full as bills receivable. They said they had over \$800,000 in bills receivable. Some of it was not in paper."

Defense Witnesses

Rev. R. J. Arms, pastor of the Methodist church at Wapello, State Senator Ed. R. Hicklin, Wapello who was also attorney for the receiver and trustees, Cecil McClurkin, receiver trustee of the bank, were defense witnesses, testifying to the character and business dealings of the defendants.

PEOPLE'S PULPIT

(Continued from page Twelve) have followed the work of horse shoeing for 30 years and blacksmith work for 40 years. Hard work is what makes a man good in this life.

Last week's Midwest Free Press had a good item on the second page where it reads that a just judge lost his job. Study this for a moment, if you please, and see how it settles on your ears. The Court of Appeals gave an embezzler an 18 months sentence for stealing \$284,177.18. One law for the rich and one law for the poor. In one county some years ago, a man shot another to death and was sentenced to the pen for two years, and in another county at the same time, a colored man stole three or four chickens and was sentenced to 14 years. Pretty good, isn't it?

I receive my copy of the Free Press on Friday of each week and I generally take a half day to read it, for it tells of things that other newspapers do not publish.

J. A. Morling,
Cameron, Ill.

Morgan Controls One Fourth U. S. National Wealth

A score of facts developed by the Morgan inquiry are worthy of special emphasis; but here is one which should come pretty near heading the list:

The House of Morgan is said to be "worth" approximately \$53,000,000. That's a comparatively modest figure, even in these days of dire depression. But, the House of Morgan has succeeded in so manipulating things that it controls institutions — banks, railroads, power concerns, insurance companies — with assets roughly estimated at \$53,000,000,000, or 1,000 times the "worth" of the House itself.

That's about one-fourth of a liberal estimate of our national wealth.

The House of Morgan has 20 partners, but it is really bossed by one man—J. P. Morgan, himself. The other partners are just figures on the chess board.

One man controlling one-fourth of America! And he and his associates refused to contribute a penny to the support of the Federal government in the years of its greatest need! — From Labor.

Bride Asks Court To Keep Ma From Stopping Wedding

BOSTON, Mass.—Hester Swain of Winchester, debutante, who is to be married Friday at the fashionable Church of the Advent in Back Bay to Hancock Dorr of Back Bay, astonished society here by filing a bill in the Superior Court seeking an injunction to prevent her mother, Mrs. Amelia Swain of Boston, from interfering with the wedding. Charles Swain, Miss Swain's father, is petitioner with her. He and Mrs. Swain are divorced.

The bill states that Miss Swain has no affection for her mother and fears that the latter will act in an eccentric fashion at the church if allowed there and states that when the minister makes the prayer "if any man can show cause why these two may not lawfully be joined together—" the mother will "cry out in loud tones and in a melodramatic manner."

The father and daughter say they have sent out many invitations to the wedding and that it is in the interest of the rights of these guests that they have taken this unusual step to prevent Mrs. Swain's creating scenes.

Dorr is a member of Boston clubs and prominent socially.

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WANTED TO BUY — Strained Honey. Apply Baker Sales Co., Free Press Bldg., Muscatine.

USED MACHINES—Good Tractor suitable for irrigation work; rebuilt I.H.C. Mowers; 2½ h.p. Engine. Muscatine Implement Co.

Next War's Horrors Told To Scientists

NEW YORK — The American Chemical society, visiting Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland, recently got some new light on what may happen in the "next war." They saw the new tools evolved for human destruction, saw an airplane lay down a smoke-screen across a wide field in a few seconds behind which troops could move unseen, and visited the laboratories where invisible death is stored.

Deadly Gas

And almost at the same time, General A. E. Ross, doctor, chemist, and soldier of the World war, was telling the Canadian House of Commons what chemical warfare means.

"Three drops will kill," said General Ross, mentioning a new gas, which causes the lungs to fill with water, and rots the walls of the blood vessels. "It is a gas against which our masks would be no protection whatever. One part of this gas in 10,000,000 parts of air will put a man out of action in one minute. It was tried on a herd of goats, and it killed all but four. Two planes could carry enough to destroy the population of London."

He went on, telling of cacodyl isocyanide—a chemist could almost write the formula of which will kill; of another gas which penetrates the skin without harm and then acts like strychnine, only far worse.

Will Melt Iron

He told of thermite, which develops a heat that melts iron like wax. While such things are in store for the "next war," the rulers of the great nations are doing practically nothing to preserve peace.

AUTO LABOR COST ONLY SMALL PART OF FINAL CHARGE

DETROIT—How little automobile labor actually gets has been brought out in figures showing how the price of a car is divided. For a car selling at \$500 to \$600 f.o.b. factory, these figures are as follows:

Platform cost, including materials, parts and labor for the completed car\$105-25
Dealer's profit and salesman's commission\$150
Advertising\$25-30
The difference, amounting to nearly half the f.o.b. price, goes for overhead, zone supervision, profits and other items ..\$220-295

In commenting on these figures, Steel, trade paper of the steel industry, says, "In the final analysis material and labor are the least of automobile manufacturing charges."

Analogy

Dear Editor:
From Canton, Kansas
paper:

Notice

The city tax on dogs irrespective of age is due May 1, for 1933 tax, payable at the office of the city clerk. After June 1, 1933 a 20 per cent penalty will be added and collected by the City marshal.

D. A. Lacquement
City Clerk

MORGAN PAYS NO U. S. TAX IN TWO YEARS

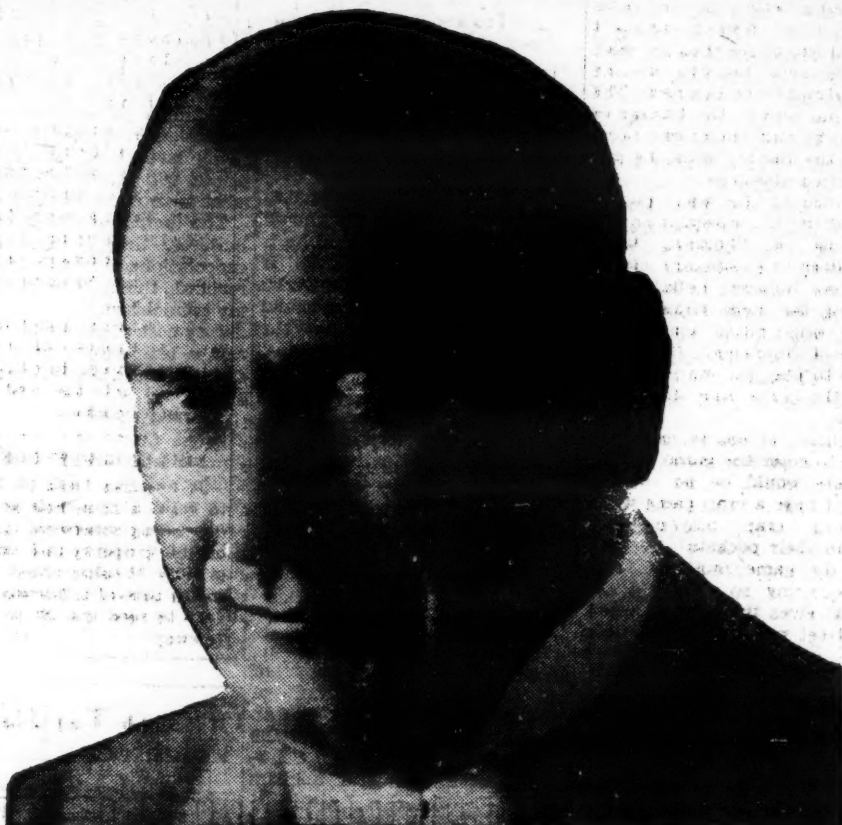
Noted Financier Doesn't Recall Whether He Paid in 1930 Or Not

Dr. B. Bartholemew
Nickerson, Kans.

Young Publisher



Larry Williams, 9 years old, of Chevy Chase, Md., editor and publisher of the Thornapple Street News, a little paper printed on an electric mimeograph. The sheet has a circulation of 700 copies and prints news and problems of the day.



In Answer To Popular Demand JUDGE RUTHERFORD

has arranged for the rebroadcasting of his three stirring speeches of last April, then broadcast over a national network. The subjects and time are

EFFECT OF HOLY YEAR ON PEACE AND PROSPERITY
Sunday, June 25

KINGDOM BLESSINGS FOR THE PEOPLE
Sunday, July 2

If you did not hear the broadcasts in April, you cannot afford to miss this opportunity. If you did hear before, you will want to hear these talks again.

Tune in on the following stations at the following time:

WOC-WHO, Des Moines
9:45 a. m. (1000 k.c.)

WMT, Waterloo
6:45 p. m. (600 k.c.)

Great trouble came upon the world at the flood, at the fall of Jerusalem, and at the fall of Rome, and at other times, but the greatest of all will be at Armageddon. God has commanded that the people shall be informed. Let those who desire to hear have the opportunity on Sundays, June 25th and July 2nd over the stations named above.

WHAT IS THE WAY OF ESCAPE? WHAT WILL BE THE EFFECT OF THE "HOLY YEAR" ON PEACE AND PROSPERITY? WHAT AGENCY WILL BRING KINGDOM BLESSINGS FOR THE PEOPLE?

For the correct answer be sure to hear Judge Rutherford on the Sundays specified above.

IF YOU WANT
A BUYER
TO CALL YOU..
CALL
A CLASSIFIED
AD-TAKER
AT...
2900

BIG CROWDS DUE FOR CENTENNIAL OF MUSCATINERS

Thousands of visitors are expected in Muscatine next week for Muscatine's centennial celebration commemorating the 100th anniversary of the first white settlers in this city. The Centennial celebration will start Sunday night with a religious program at Weed park. Representatives of all demonstrations will participate.

A historical pageant with a cast of 500 persons will be presented Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights at Jefferson School field with admission prices of 20 cents for children and 35 cents for adults. A section of 500 seats will be reserved for an additional charge of 25 cents each.

Free Vaudeville shows will be offered on the levee as well as free dances on Monday and Tuesday evenings.

Arrangements are being made for a speech by Governor Clyde L. Herring at three o'clock Wednesday afternoon, but Governor Herring has been unable so far to definitely promise he will be here.

On Thursday afternoon the closing day of the celebration, most of the program will move to the Mississippi river when for the first time the Midwest Outboard Association and the National Outboard Association will cooperate in a series of races. Three purses of \$75 each will be offered the racers.

On Thursday night a Venetian parade will be offered on the river with gaily colored and lighted boats.

As a gesture of welcome to Muscatine's guests, complimentary copies of the Midwest Free Press will be given all visitors at the Free Press building.

SAFE DEPOSIT LAW APPROVED BY PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON—Insurance of bank deposits was brought within striking distance when President Roosevelt signed the Glass-Steagall bank bill, which also carries other drastic banking reforms.

There was a long fight over the amendment put into the bill by Senator Vandenberg of Michigan which provided for the immediate guarantee of deposits up to \$2,500. As finally enacted the guarantee is postponed until January 1, 1934, with the proviso that the President may make it effective before that date if he so desires.

The general deposit insurance does not go into effect until July 1, 1934, when 100 per cent insurance will be furnished on deposits up to \$10,000, 75 per cent between that sum and \$50,000, and 50 per cent on sums over \$50,000, made up of \$150,000.

The insurance fund will be made up of \$150,000,000 from a United States Treasury fund which has been paid in over a number of years from the Federal Reserve System; \$150,000,000 from the surplus of the Federal Reserve banks, and \$150,000,000 from the participating banks, whose contributions to the insurance fund will be made on the basis of a percentage of their deposits.

Only Federal Reserve member banks licensed by the Secretary of the Treasury and State non-member banks approved as to solvency, first by State banking authorities and second by the corporation administering the fund, will be admitted to the insurance pool.

Weighing only 2800 pounds, a complete fire engine that can travel at a speed of 50 miles an hour has been built by an Englishman.

Dubuque Unions Ask 40 Cent Wage Rate On All Public Work

DUBUQUE, Iowa.—The Trades and Labor Congress has demanded that the 40 cents per hour common labor wage rate set by State and local governments be maintained by contractors on public works. Violations were cited.

Sport Ramblings

SMART BASEBALL

On last Sunday the Detroit Tigers were in sixth place in the American League, far ahead of the seventh place Red Sox and the eighth place St. Louis Browns. Bucky Harris, Bengal manager, will get small praise for this, but he deserves plenty. For his bosses, Frank Navin, all the little Navins and the Navin associates have as usual the queerest conglomeration of baseball players ever assembled in the major leagues. The Navins simply will not spend money to get talent, refuse to pay money to keep good players and will sell any player for a small profit. This despite the money profit will be small to what they might get out of the player in later dividends.

Charley Gehring, Tiger second sacker is the only outstanding player on the Tiger—they should be called kittens—roster and he is in a slump. He is batting .280. If it were not for the managerial ability of Harris the Tigers would be about 18th in standing of the League. But he keeps on trying, using the skill taught him by Walter Johnson and a few other old mates with his own ability. Meanwhile the Detroit fans still pay money to the Navins.

Bucky has a sorry assemblage of pitchers. Marberry obtained by the Tigers at a bargain has won nine and lost four games, but the rest of the Tiger hurlers are inferior.

BLACK LIGHTNING

Jesse Owens, colored boy of East Technical High School of Cleveland, Ohio tied the world's record of 9.4 seconds for the 100 yard dash, at the Chicago Scholastic meet Saturday at Soldiers Field.

Owens took three championships in this meet, the 100-yard dash, 220-yard and the broad jump, putting himself on par with such other colored athletes as Eddie Tolan and Ralph Metcalfe.

The 100-yard record was first achieved by Frank Wykoff of Southern California.

FIGHTERS' LOSSES

After bringing in receipts of at least half a million dollars, Prima Carnera, the huge Italian fighter has gone bankrupt. His claimed assets are next to nothing. Of course, Carnera got little more than half the money paid for his fighting, his "managers" and others getting the rest, but even so, \$250,000 is a neat sum. Where did it go? Well, Carnera was just like Dempsey and many of the other fighters. He was a sucker for oil stock salesmen, real estate promoters and others of the same ilk who are always separating the unwary from their cash.

Carnera got at least \$60,000 for fighting old George Godfrey, and probably never less than \$5,000 for any of his "fights." He has 30 ring encounters to his credit or discredit in this country and he also made money elsewhere. He has been performing for more than three years.

If Carnera by some accident beats Jack Sharkey when they meet for the world's heavyweight championship he will be in a position to get more important money. And probably will lose it just as fast as he did his first easy cash.

OUR CONGRESSMAN SAYS FARMER AID MEANS JUST THAT

Dear Editor:

Obviously, the laws enacted during the special session of Congress that should be the most direct in their hoped-for results beneficial to the farmers of Iowa are the Farm Bill and the Mortgage Re-financing Bill. Neither of these measures is as liberal or as positive in its provisions as the farmer is entitled to, but all legislation requires compromise, and a most helpful start has been made toward justice for agriculture.

The best of laws can be rendered ineffective by unintelligent and unsympathetic administration. Reduction of production must not be looked to as the guiding star. It must be supplemented by an ample processing tax, else the goal of increased buying power for the farmer cannot be attained. In refinancing mortgages the Farm Credit Administration must liberalize its appraisals and give effect to the spirit and intent of the words "normal value" in the law. Adherence to the "abnormal values" of the last year or two, and failure to anticipate the appreciation in land values due to rising levels of farm product prices, will make a stone out of what is intended to be bread.

The temper of Congress is such, however, that if the country's expectations are not reasonably realized, the next session will, in my opinion, write into law a mandatory cost of production formula, and a refinancing plan following the general lines of the Frasier Bill.

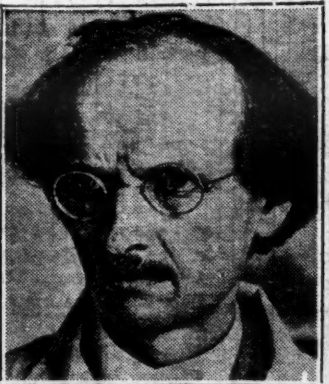
Edward C. Elcher, Representative in Congress from the First Iowa District, Washington, D. C. Editor's Note: In a supplementary note, Rep. Elcher answers the question propounded in the May 25 issue of the Free Press by saying he voted for the cost of production amendment in the farm bill. The amendment was defeated, but his vote shows Congressman Elcher is remembering his constituents in Muscatine county and the rest of the First district.

Volunteer Firemen To Meet On Friday

Joseph Bilkey a one time member of the old Rescue Hose Co., No. 2 has called a meeting of all former volunteer firemen of Muscatine at the city hall starting at 7:30 o'clock Friday night when plans will be made for marching in the Muscatine Centennial parade next Tuesday.

Arrangements will be made for the elder firemen to ride in the procession, Mr. Bilkey said in inviting all former volunteers to attend the meeting.

Going Up



Dr. Jean Piccard whose previous ascensions into high altitudes brought him fame is planning a new trip to the stratosphere high above the earth. He will start his flight from Chicago in a metal lined gondola carried in a balloon.

Roosevelt Advisor Reported Favoring Public Ownership

Professor Rexford G. Tugwell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture and one of President Roosevelt's economic advisers, sees in public ownership a real remedy for present economic conditions.

To quote from a recent editorial in a bulletin sponsored by Professor Tugwell:

"America can redistribute national income to insure security and a fair standard of living for all by general public ownership, or by taxation, social insurance from pre-natal existence to post-mortem interment, at public expense, maintenance allowances, and a vast program of public service, of which well supported education is only one—confining public ownership and operation to those undertakings which, in order to be efficiently and economically conducted must be monopolies.

"These include all means of transportation and communication by wire, air, or mail; banking, with the issuance of credit, and natural resources. These are basic agencies of production, distribution, and exchange, and should be publicly owned non-profit undertakings."

NEWS REVIEW OF THE WEEK

(Continued from page one)

ness users get bigger gas reductions.

WASHINGTON — House approves Roosevelt veteran pay compromise, Senate argues far into the night over it.

Friday, June 16
WASHINGTON — Adjourning at 1:43 in the morning after long night session 73rd Congress, accepts Roosevelt compromise on veterans' pay cuts.

WASHINGTON — Secretary of Agriculture Wallace announces will levy 30-cent processing tax on wheat in acreage reduction plan.

CHICAGO — Crime never pays. John Holland, 25, and Cecil Neal, 22, escaped prisoners, shot to death.

NOME — Jimmy Mattern, who hopped off Wednesday from Siberia, missing in round-world flight.

Saturday, June 17
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Frank Nash, notorious Oklahoma outlaw, and four officers taking him back to Leavenworth prison, killed by machine gunner desperadoes in effort to free Nash.

ST. PAUL—William Hamm, Jr., 39, wealthy head of Hamm Brewing company, kidnapped. Attorney says ready to pay \$100,000 ransom for Hamm's release.

Sunday, June 18
WASHINGTON — Our diplomats hope for success of London international parley, but preparing for its failure, plan economic isolation for this country.

EDGARTON, Mass. — President Roosevelt after starting ocean trip Saturday eve with his son, James and four friends on 55-foot sailing vessel, Amberjack 11, races into this port to escape Atlantic storm.

Monday, June 19
ST. PAUL—William Hamm, Jr., released after reported payment of \$100,000 to abductors. Secret committee offers \$26,150 reward for capture of kidnapers.

WASHINGTON — President Roosevelt's industrial recovery plan goes into operation first in textile industry with minimum wages of \$10 weekly in South and \$11 in north, 40 hour week.

NANTUCKET ISLAND, Mass.—President Roosevelt driven to this harbor by storm.

Tuesday, June 20
Iowa, New Hampshire and Connecticut vote wet, making 14 states which have voted to repeal 18th

FORMER ILLINOIS OFFICIAL CHARGED WITH BANK FRAUD

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — Andrew Russel, 77 years old, former state auditor and state treasurer, was named in a federal indictment Tuesday with Millard F. Dunlap, former treasurer of the Democratic national committee, and William G. Goebel, former treasurer of the Illinois college of Jacksonville. The three are charged with misapplication of funds of the defunct Ayers National bank, of which they were officials.

Dunlap and Goebel were named in a second indictment of 13 counts which charged them with making false entries, deceiving the controller and national bank examiner, and of conspiracy. They were acquitted Tuesday morning in the state court at Jacksonville, where they had been on trial under charges of larceny by bailee der charges of larceny by bailee der his difficulties on Russel and said he was unable to prevent Russel from overdrawn his bank account for \$1,000,000.

College Bonds

The trial at Jacksonville involved more than \$100,000 of bonds owned by the Illinois college. Dunlap, as president, and Goebel, as cashier of the bank, were accused when the bonds appeared in the Chicago market. Several members of the college board testified that the bonds had been entrusted to Goebel for safe keeping.

The verdict of not guilty, rendered by a jury ended the state's prosecution of Goebel, but two other state cases are pending against Dunlap, who is 75 years old and who was Russel's partner for more than two decades in the banking firm of Dunlap, Russel & Co.

CAPONE GIVEN GOOD SERVICE

Reports from the Atlanta penitentiary state that Al Capone, contrary to all prison rules, wears in prison silk underwear that costs him \$12 a suit, tailored civilian clothing, and shoes that cost \$25 a pair; his mail goes through uncensored; he transacts business with visitors with no guard present to overhear; has special hours on the tennis court; and even has his own favorite brand of cigars brought in by the box. Whining against his fate has made him very unpopular with the rank and file of prisoners.—Golden Age.

amendment.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — General Assembly votes to give Illinois Commerce Commission extraordinary powers in regulating utility rates.

WASHINGTON — Hugh Johnson, administrator of President Roosevelt's industrial recovery plan, says complaints differences between various industries must wait until his first and most important job—getting men back to work at short hours and living pay—is started.

Wednesday, June 21
MEXICO CITY—Lieut. Joaquin Collar, Spanish trans-Atlantic aviator, killed, his companion seriously injured when their plane crashed en route here from Havana.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—G. D. Kinney, former state finance director charged with shortage of \$17,000 in accounts.

WASHINGTON—Railroads unions agree to continue 10 cent wage cut until June, 1934.

WASHINGTON — Government expense cutting will oust 1200 agents soon.

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